A

Further Narrative of the Passages of these times in the Common-Wealth

OF

ENGLAND.

An Act for renouncing and disanulling the pretended Title of *Charls Stuart*; and for the taking away of the Court of Wards and Liveries, the Judgment of the House of Commons, pronounced by the Speaker against *James Naylor* the Quaker.

WITH

The Triall of *Miles Sundercombe*, being indicted of high Treason for conspiring against the life of his Highness the Lord Protector, *Feb.* 9. 1656.

A DAY

Of Publick thanksgiving for the marvellous goodnesse of God to this Nation in the Island of *Teneriffe* under Generall *Blake*, and giving them great success against the Ships of the King of *Spain*, where'd and not one of ours lost.

An exact relation of the manner of the solemn Investiture, or happy Inauguration of his Highness the Lord Protector at *Westminster*, *June* 26. 1657. With his Oath, and the Oath of the privy Councell, and every person who now is, or hereafter shall be a Member of either House of Parliament before he sit shall from and after the first of *July* 1657. take the same.

With a particular account of the taking in of the Fort of *Mardike* in *Flanders* by *Dunkirke*, with the names of the House of Lords. And some heads of the speech made by his Highnesse to both houses, *Jan.* 1657.

Which Parliament was dissolved the 4th of *Feb* 1657.

Printed by *M. S.* for *Thomas Jenner*, at the South entrance of the Royall Exchange.

ENGLAND.

An Act for reuniting and annulling the pretended Acts of Court Sitting and for the taking away the Court of Ward and Liveries &c. Judgments in the House of Commons pronounced

WITH

The Trial of [illegible] being in Irish & High Treason for conspiring against the life of the King at the Ford Provided, &c. 1695.

A DAY

AN ACT FOR Renouncing and disanulling the pretended Title of CHARLS STUART, &c.

Charles by the grace of God Prince of Wales Duke of Cornwall York and Albany heire apparent

1630

For the better establishment of the Peace of this Commonwealth of *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*, and the Territories and Dominions thereunto belonging, and for the prevention of the designs and attempts of the enemies thereof, this present Parliament assembled, Do in the name of all the people of this Commonwealth, Fully, Freely, Absolutely, and for ever Disclaim and Renounce all Fealty, Homage or Allegiance, pretended to be due to *Charls Stuart*, Eldest Son of the late King *Charls*, *James Stuart*, second Son of the said late King; *Henry Stuart*, third Son of the said late King; or any other the Issue or posterity of the said late King, or any person or persons pretending, or which shall at any time hereafter pretend Title, by, from, or under him, them, any, or either of them, to hold or enjoy the Crowns of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, or of either or any of them; or to have the Name, Title, Stile, or Dignity of King or Queen of *Great Britain*, King or Queen of *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*, Prince of *Wales*, Duke of *Cornwal*, Prince of *Scotland*, Duke of *Albany*, Duke of *Rothesay*, Duke of *York*, Duke of *Gloucester*, any or either of them; or to have and enjoy the Power, Government, or supream Magistracy of this Commonwealth, or of any part thereof, or of any the Territories or Dominions thereunto belonging, or to have or enjoy as King or Queen of *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*, or of either or any of them, Prince of *Wales*, Duke of *Cornwal*, Duke of *Albany*, Duke of *Rothesay*, Duke of *York*, Duke of *Gloucester*, or Prince of *Scotland*, all or any the Honors, Manors, Lands, Tenements, Possessions and Hereditaments heretofore belonging or appertaining to the said Crowns of *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*, or to any or either of them; or to the Principalitie of *Wales*, Dutchy of *Lancaster* or *Cornwal*, or any or either of them.

And be it declared and Enacted by his Highness the Lord Protector and this present Parliament assembled, and the Authority thereof, That the said *Charls Stuart*, *James Stuart*, *Henry Stuart*, and all other the Issue and Posterity

of

of the said late King, and all and every person and persons pretending, or which shall or may at any time hereafter pretend Title or Claim from, by, or under him or them, be, and shall for ever be absolutely and utterly excluded and debarred from holding or enjoying the Crown of *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*, or any or either of them, or any the Dominions or Territories thereunto belonging, and from holding or having the Name, Title, Style, or Dignity of King or Queen of *Great Britain*, King or Queen of *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*, or any or either of them, but of any the Dominions thereunto belonging, Prince of *Wales*, Duke of *Cornwal*, Prince of *Scotland*, Duke of *Albany*, Duke of *Rothesay*, Duke of *York*, or Duke of *Gloucester*, and from all Title, Claim or Right, as King or Queen of *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*, or of either or any of them, Prince of *Wales*, Duke of *Cornwal*, Duke of *Albany*, Duke of *Rothesay*, Duke of *York*, Duke of *Gloucester*, or Prince of *Scotland*, unto all or any the Honors, Manors, Lands, Tenements, Possessions, or Hereditaments heretofore at any time belonging or appertaining to the said Crowns of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, or any or either of them, and also from having, exercising, or enjoying any Power, Authority, Government or Magistracy, in or over the Commonwealth, or any the people thereof: And that all such Right, Title, Claim, or pretence of Right, Title or Claim, which they or any of them, at any time heretofore, at present, or in time to come, have, doe, shall, or may make, is hereby declared and adjudged, and shall for ever hereafter be adjudged and taken to be utterly void and of no effect.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, and it is enacted, That if any person or persons shall endeavour, or attempt by force of armes or otherwise, or shall be aiding, assisting, comforting, or abetting unto any person or persons, that shall by any wayes or means whatsoever, endeavour or attempt the reviving or setting up of any pretended Right, Title, or Claim of the said *Charls Stuart*, *James Stuart*,

Stuart, *Henry Stuart*, or of any other the Issue of Posterity of the said late King, or of any person or persons claiming under him or them, to any the Offices, Sole, Title, Dignity, or Authority aforesaid, or any of them; or shall declare, publish, or any way promote such pretended Right, Title or Claim; or shall give or contribute any Summe or Summes of Money, or other aid or assistance to the said *Charls Stuart*, *James* and *Henry*, any or either of them; That then every such offence shall be, and is hereby declared and adjudged high Treason, and all and every the Offender and Offenders therein, their Counsellors, Aiders and Abettors, being thereof convicted within three years after such Offence committed, shall be deemed and adjudged Traytors, and shall suffer and have such paine of Death and forfeitures, as in case of high Treason is used and ordained.

Hen. Scobell, Clerk of the Parliament.

AN ACT

For the taking away the Court of Wards and Liveries.

WHereas the four and twentieth day of *February*, in the year of our Lord, one thousand six hundred forty five, the Court of Wards and Liveries, and all Wardships, Liveries, Primer-seizins, and Oustrelemaines, and all other Charges incident or arising for, or by reason of Wardships, Livery, Primer-seizin, or Oustrelemains, and all Tenures by Homage, and all fines, Licenses, Seizures, and pardons for alienation, and all other charges incident thereunto, was by the Lords and Commons then assembled in Parliament, taken away, And all Tenures by Knights service, either of the King or others, or by Knights service, or Capite, or Soccage in Capite of the King, were turned into free and common Soccage; For the further establishing and confirming the same, Be it declared and enacted by his highnesse the Lord Protector, and the Parliament, that the Court of Wards and Liveries, and all Wardships, Liveries, Primer-seizins, and Oustrelemaines, and all other charges incident and arising for, or by reason of any such Tenures, Wardship, Livery, Primer-seizin, or Oustrelemaines, be taken away, from the said four and twentieth day of *February*, One thousand

thou and six hundred forty five: And that all Homage, Fines, Licences, Seisures, Pardons for Alienation, incident or arising for, by reason of [illegible] Ward-ship, Liveries, Primer-seisin, or Oustermain, and all [illegible] thereunto, be likewise taken away, and is hereby adjudged and declared to be taken away, from the said four and twentieth day of *February*, One thousand six hundred forty five: And that all Tenures in Capite, and by Knights service of the late King, or any other person, and all Tenures by Soccage in chiefe, be taken away; And all Tenures are hereby Enacted and declared to be turned into free and common Soccage, from the said four and twentieth day of *February*, One thousand six hundred forty five, and shall be so confirmed, adjudged, and declared to be for ever hereafter turned into free and common Soccage.

Neverless, It is hereby Enacted, That all Rents certain and Heriots, due to mean Lords or other private Persons, shall be paid; And that where any Relief, or double ancient yearly Rent, upon the death of an Ancestor, [illegible] cases formerly due and payable, a double ancient yearly Rent only in lieu thereof, shall now be paid upon the death of an Ancestor, as in free and common Soccage; And that the same shall be recovered by the like remedy in Leases as Rents and Duties in free and common Soccage.

Henr. Scobell, Clerk of the Parliament.

Briefe Relation of the late dangerous Plot, and traitorous Design, for the deſtruction of his Highneſs Perſon.

THe Common Enemy having failed in all their former Plots and Conſpiracies for the ruine of his Highneſs and the Government, reſolved (it ſeems) at laſt to bring about their intended Miſchief by a vigorous and bloody attempt upon his perſon. For this end and purpoſe, they ſought out and gained to themſelves inſtruments in all points fitted for the execution of their inhumane Cruelty. The principal man employed, was a notable deſperate fellow named *Sidercomb*, one who heretofore had been a Quartermaſter under Sir *John Reynolds* in the Army, and was about two years agoe caſhiered by Generall *Monck* among others, in *Scotland*. As Aſſiſtant to him in this wickedneſſe, he aſſociated to himſelf one *Cecil*, and many others were engaged in the Buſineſſe, whom we hope time will diſcover; in the mean time only theſe two perſons are in cuſtody.

For the carrying on their work, they held correſpondence with ſome in *Flanders*, received directions thence from time to time, and for their encouragement, *Don Alonſo* the late Ambaſſador of *Spain* in *England*, returned them over ſums of money, with which they were enabled to proceed. The moſt likely way (as they conceived) to accompliſh the deviliſh purpoſe was, to contrive ſome means how to diſpatch his Highneſſe as he ſhould be going to *Hampton* Court, and that they might do it with ſecurity to themſelves by having an opportunity to eſcape after the fact committed, they took a Houſe at *Hammerſmith*, which houſe hath belonging to it a little banqueting room, which ſtands upon the Road at the ſaid Town, in a narrow durty place of paſſage, where Coaches uſe to goe but ſoftly, and that Room they meant to make uſe of, by planting an Engine in it,

which h[illegible] have upon occasion torn a-way Co[illegible] that should pass by, and they had such an Engine prepared. And because it was necessary for them to have information of the times when his Highness should go abroad to take the ayre, and the places whither, *Sindercomb* cast about in his mind which way to draw in some one person near his Highness to be a partaker in the design, and acquaint them in what part of the Coach his Highness should sit, going to *Hampton* Court, that so they might be sure not to miss him; and when the execrable Deed should have been executed, they intended to have made an escape.

For this purpose, they had bought up divers of the fleetest Horses about *London*, which they kept in that House at *Hammersmith*, and for conveniency of escaping, the House they had hired stood down at some distance from that Road, and had an out-let to another Road. The person whom they made sure (as they thought) to be their Informer touching the Out-going of his Highness, was one of the life Guard, who had formerly been an acquaintance of *Sindercomb* in the Army, and they gave him ten pounds in money at first to engage him, adding thereto a promise of Fifteen hundred pounds. This was one way that they resolved on, by making use of the place at *Hammersmith*.

But they were not negligent in seeking other opportunities besides, and therefore (as occasion offered many times) they were wont to thrust themselves in among those that rode abroad with his Highness: Once they thought to have don their work as his Highness was taking the air in *Hide-Parke*; and to make way for their escape, they had in one place filed off the Hinges of the Gates, and rode about with the Train attending his Highness, with intent then to have given him a fatall Charge, if he had chanced to have galloped out any distance from the Company.

After several attendances of this nature, and pryings up and down, (having also recourse many times to *White-hall*) and finding no occasion as yet to favour their purpose, there-

thereupon they resolved [illegible] Correspondent a proof of their [illegible] *White-hall*. To this end, they cut a [illegible] of the doors of the Chappel, and so unbolting it, they on the eighth of this moneth went in and placed the materials for firing, which were discovered about nine a Clock that night, for in one of the Seats was found upon the Floor a Basket filled with a strange compolition of combustible stuff, and two lighted matches, aptly placed, which matches had been rub'd over with gunpowder, on purpose to keep them surely burning, and by the length of them, it was conceived they would have given fire to the Basket about one a clock in the morning. The Basket being removed, and trial made of some part of the ingredients, it appeared to be most active flaming stuffe.

The next day, the two persons being apprehended, they were found to have Screwd Pistols, which upon tryall, appear notable instruments to do execution at a distance more then ordinary, and they had also a strange sort of long Bullets, in the nature of flags, contrived on purpose to rend and tear.

These things are made manifest not only by many particulars of discovery, but by the confession also of one of the Parties, viz. *Vicl*, who hath cast himself upon the good grace and mercy of his Highness.

The [illegible] and proceedings at the Try[illegible]*rumb*, alias *Fisb*, at the upper Bench Bar in *Westminster*-Hall, on *Monday*, *February* 9. 1656. before the Lord Chief Justice *Glyn*, and Mr. Justice *Warburton*, being indicted of high Treason for conspiring against the Life of his Highness the Lord Protector, he was found guilty by the Jury, and received Sentence to be hang'd, drawn, and quarted at *Tyborn*, according to Law.

The Indictment was for High Treason to this effect; viz.

THat *Miles Sindercomb*, alias *Fisb*, and one *William Boyes*, with divers other Rebels and Traytors against the Lord Protector and Government of the Commonwealth, not having the fear of God in their hearts, but moved and seduced by the instigation of the Devil, on the *17 of *September* 1656. and divers other dayes and times as well before as after at *Westminster*, and divers other places in the County of *Middlesex*, falsly, maliciously, and trayterously did conspire, compass and imagine the death of the said Lord Protector, and to subvert and alter the Government of this Commonwealth, and to raise Warre within the same.

* *It was the first day of the Parliament.*

For effecting whereof.

1 They took a Room in the house of one *Edward Hilson*, and divers Rooms in the house of one *James Mydhopt* in *Westminster*, whether they brought Guns, Harque busses and Pistols, charged with leaden bullets and iron Sluggs, to shoot, kill and murder him.

2. *January* 1. 1656. they provided Horses and Weapons of War; And

3 Took a house and Banquetting house at *Hammersmith*, of one *Henry Ruby* for the same purpose.

4 *January*,

4 January 9. 6. 8. they conspired [illegible] Hall, where his Highness was in his own Person, and to that end brought a barrel filled with Match, Brimstone, Gunpowder, and other combustible Stuff and Materials, and set the same on fire in the Chappel there, to the great danger and disquietment of his Highness, and ill example of others, in contempt of the Law, against their due obedience to his Highness and Government, against the Peace, and form of the Statute, &c.

Thus far the Indictment.

Whereupon being arraigned, he pleaded *Not Guilty*, and for his Tryall put himself upon his Country, and the issue being joyned, there was immediately impanelled a Jury of Gentlemen of worth and quality to passe upon his life and death, he challenged severall of them; and twelve being sworn (with his own consent) His Highnesse Attorney General (the Indictment being opened) proceeded to the Evidence, which was very full and clear, and two Witnesses at the least to all the points of the Indictment, with many aggravating Circumstances to the particulars whereof are herein after mentioned.

The evidence to prove the Indictment.

1. THat there was one *Toope* of his Highnesse Lifeguard who was drawn into the businesse, and he proved fully, 1. What person *Vindevenne* is, how he inveagled him the said *Toope*, with money in hand, and promises of more, and great preferment, to joyn with him to murther his Highnesse, saying, *Spain* could never obtain a peace with us untill he were taken out of the way. 2. The circumstances of Time, Place, Means and manner designed for this murther. 3. That he the said *Toope*, was to give notice when his Highnesse went forth, and at what end of the Coach he sate. 4. Their buying and keeping of fleet Horses. 5. Their intent to fire White-hall, the Fireworks placed in the Chappell; and other Circumstances, & *Vindevenne* resolution if

if the fire did not take, to kill the Protector what ever came of it.

Also one *John Cecil* moved the whole matter of *Sindercomb* and *Boyes*, how long it was in hand. That *Sindercomb* engaged him the said *Cecil* in it, what wards were had, how it should be done, what the consequence of the murder would be, the money provided, and that when it should have been done, he the said *Cecil* was designed to goe to Col. *Scroby*, and to share with *Sindercomb* in his honor and profit. That the first thing agreed on, was to provide good Horses. What moneys were paid by *Sindercomb*, *Sindercomb's* resolution to assassinate his Highness when he went abroad; and the manner how. That they were upon the Road 5 or 6 times on purpose, and in *Hide Park* with Swords and Pistols charged, and had notice given them by *Toope* of his Highness coming. That the bridges of *Hide Park* Gate were tyed off in order to their escape. That they took an house with a Banqueting house at *Hammersmith*, to shoot him with Guns made on purpose to carry 10, or 12 Bullets at a time. That *Toope* was to give notice of his Highness passing that way, and at what end of the Coach he sat. That he the said *Cecil* saw one of the Guns provided, which would carry 12 Carbine bullets and a slugg. He spake fully to the design of firing Whitehall: described the fire-work prepared and the nature and intention of it, and other circumstances. Moreover, that *Toope* assured them, that when the Protector should be dispatched, Forces would come from *Spain* and *Flanders*, and a great part of the Fleet would fall off. And that he believed *Sankey* to be the main Agent herein at *Dunkirk*. He proved also, the discourse *Boyes* had about seizing *Portsmouth* or some other Port in the West, and his great summe for that purpose. That 30 or 40 are engaged in this design to kill the Protector, and it was so ordered, that not above two should know each other, untill the matter should be ripe for execution. And that *Boyes* knew the whole number.

He spake fully to the design to kill his Highness the last day

dey of the Parliament, and their taking houses for that purpose at *Westminster*, and bringing Armes thither, and other Circumstances.

This Sundercomb had engaged to kill General Monk in Scotland. and would have engaged the said Mr. Cecil therein also.

That *Boyes* goes by several names, and in several habits, sometimes as a poor Priest in ragged cloaths, sometimes well Cladas a Gentleman.

It was further proved, By the said *John Cecil* and Coll: *James Mydhope*, That in order to the destroying of his Highnesse, he the said *Cecil*, *Sundercomb* and *Boyes*, took the said *Mydhopes* House near the Abbey at *Westminster*, and when they took it, *Sundercomb* called himselfe *John Fish*, Clark to one Mr *Havers* a pretended Gentleman of *Norfolke*, and *Cecil* went by the name of Mr *Havers* Gentleman.

It was proved likewise, That the first day of the Parliament after they had taken *Mydhops* house, he being there, *Sundercomb* and *Cecil* went thither to him from one *Edward Hilton* a Bodyseirs house in *Kingstreet Westminster*, where they left a great Trunk full of Armes brought from *Flanders*, and carrying with them in a Viol case, one Hanquebuse, and some Pistols, charged with leaden bullets and slugges, about Sermon time, to *Mydhopes* house, which they found very convenient for their purpose, and resolved to buy it, and to build a Room in the yard next the street, there being several back yards and doors, and resolved also to secure *Mydhope*, or otherwise to deale with him that he might not discover them, nor hinder their designe.

* Hilton deposed fully concerning the Viol case and Trunk of Armes.

It was proved moreover, by *Cecil* and *Mydhope*, that Sermon being ended, all three of them viz. he the said *Cecil*, *Sindercomb* and *Boyes*, went into the yard of the House next the Abbey, to shoot his Highnesse, as he passed from the Abbey to meet the Parliament in the painted Chamber, and to that end, he the said *Cecil* stood on the wall with his Pistoll charged, and *Sindercomb* walked in the Yard, but other Company coming in thither, they were prevented, and *Boyes* went out of the Yard into the throng of people.

It was further proved by *Cecil*, that this enterprize not

succeeding

succeed, they resolved to murther his Highness some other way, to wit, to furnish themselves with fleet hoodes to kill him as he rode forth. That *Sindercomb* engaged *Toope*, who constantly gave him notice of the life-guards going abroad, or of the lading of the Pad Nags.

That the first time they rode forth to kill him, was the latter end of *September* last, (viz the Saturday after he had left going to *Hampton* Court.

That the second time was when he rode to *Kensington* and thence the back way to *London*.

The third time, when he went to Hide Park in his Coach.

The fourth time, when he went to *Turnham Green*, and so by *Alton* home, at which time they rode forth to kill him, and resolved to break through all difficulties to effect it.

The fifth time, when he rode into *Hide Park*, where his Highness alighting, asked him the said *Cecil*, whose horse that was he rode on, *Sindercombs* being then on the outside of the Parke, and then *Cecil* was ready to have done it but doubted his horse, having at that time got a cold.

That *Sindercomb* rode forth once himself to kill his Highness, and told *Cecil* of it.

That all proving ineffectuall, they resolved to desist till the Spring, and in the mean time to fire *Whitehall*.

That the said *Cecil* put on a thin Holland Shirt, and thin cloathes for his better escape, when he rode forth to kill his Highness, and prepared his horse as if he had been to run a race.

To prove the taking of the house and banquetting house at *Hammersmith*, of *Henry Busby*, Coachman to the Earle of *Salisbury*, there was beside *Cecil*, the testimony of *Henry Busby* himself, *William Page*, and *William Neal*, *Sindercombs* servant.

To prove the Basket of stuff for firing the Chappel, there was the testimony of *Cecil* and *Toope*, and others who were persons of quality.

To

To prove the buying and keeping of the Horses, there was the testimony of *Henry Busby*, who sould them one Horse for fourscore pounds, also of *William Page*, and *William Neale*, *Sindercombs* servants.

To prove the Hinges of *Hide Parke* gate filed off, and the Pales cut, there was the testimony of *John Cecil*, and *Thomas Shill*.

The prisoner seeing the evidence so clear against him, had nothing material all to say for himself by way of defence, yet carried himself very insolently at the Bar, and when the Court asked him touching any of the matters proved against him, he would confidently deny what was laid to his charge; And after all the evidence given, and the prisoner heard what he had to say for himself, the Court summed up the whole to the Jury of Life and Death, and declared, That by the Common Law to compass or imagine the death of the chiefe Magistrate of the Land, by what name soever he was called, whether *Lord Protector* or otherwise, is high-treason, he being the Chiefe Magistrate, and the spring of Justice, in whose name all Writs run, all Commissions and Grants are made; and that the Statutes of Treason made 25 *Ed.* 3. cap. 2. to this, did only declare what the Common Law was before the making of that Statute, and was not introductive of a new Law: and more to that effect; and then proceeded to Judgment against the Prisoner in this manner,

That he should be drawn from thence to the Prison in the Tower of London, *from whence he came, and from thence be drawn upon a Hurdle through the streets of* London *to Tyburne, there to be hanged on the Gallows until he be dead, and then the head to be cut off, and his bowels and bimels burnt before his own face, and his body divided into four quarters, and be disposed of at his Highnesse the Lord Protector shall think fit.*

Sindercomb having upon his tryal by a Jury in the Upper Bench, received sentence to be hanged drawn and quartered at *Tyburne*, for his treasonous designe against the life of his Highness, and having some dayes time afterward given him for the preparing of his

his soule for another world, care was taken by the honourable Sir *John Barkstead* Lieutenant of the Tower, to send unto him, at several all times, divers eminent and Pious Ministers of the City to confer with him touching his concernments in the life to come. Two things in his discourse were observable; that when any of the Ministers came to him, he would first condition with them, that they should not treat with him at all touching the crime for which he stood condemned. The other was, that he told them always, as his entrance to his discourse, that heaven for the Universall payer, and being pressed to explain his meaning, he told them he believed that all men were brought into a savable estate by the death of Christ, and he doubted not but himself should have as well as others. Which expression shewes him to have been infected with that sin-Evangelicall monster of the very first Redemption, that no good could be wrought on him by any of the Ministers. And no marvell if he had abandoned all that distance justly from him to others, since the time of his condemnation, for he was of the same opinion with many others that have slipt into Libertinism or no. That when man dyeth the soule dies perish with the body, and (said he) it may be it shall rise again. This is that wretched opinion of that sort of men whom we (in English) call Soul-sleepers, persons so farre unworthy the name of Christians, that the ancient Heathens will rise up in judgment against them; and in the tendency of it so destructive to the conservation of Government, that it disposeth those who embrace it, to attempt any villanie, to commit whatsoever sin, Treason, Sedition, or Assassination, and to despise vertue, seeing it at once deliveryeth both the hope of reward and the fear of punishment, after this life is ended.

During the dayes allotted him for his preparation, he made several attempts, with promise of a good summe of money (500 pounds I think and more) to perswade his Keepers to permit him to escape and that was being yielded to, he tempted him to procure him some poyson; and not prevailing with him, he solliciting his own sister (who was permitted to attend him) to the same purpose.

On Friday the 17 instant, betwixt seven and eight a Clock at night, the time being brought and warning given him for his execution the same day, he trembled and grieved very much at the apprehension

hension of death, as was visible to them that were present, yet said he was not so much troubled at death as at the ignominious manner of it.

What happed afterward is as followeth. Immediately upon this his words, his Sister was heard to lay in the house below stairs, that nothing troubled her so much, as that he should be hanged, & but she had rather see him dy before he went out of that room.

He having discoursed a little with the men in his Chamber (which were about foure or five to attend him) called for a Bible, and having read a little while, he then desired them to withdraw out of the Room for about half an hour, that he might have liberty to pray alone. The Attendants withdrew, and putting the door to, they stood there at the top of the stairs; but before the half hour was over, he came himselfe to the door and pulling it open, bade them come in, in a cheerfull manner, rubbing his hands together, and then about his mouth and his nose, saying, I have done, and now pray you come in. Not long after he undressed himself, and springing lively into Bed, well (said he) this is the last night that ever I shall lye in Bed. Being in bed, he had some discourse a while with the company, without any sign of sickness. Then drawing his Curtain, and lying a while silent, and afterwards snorting, one of the Company observing so, went and drew the Curtain gently to look on him, and found him in a dying senselesse condition. All wayes were used to recover him; but nothing could availe, for he was in a manner dead by eleven a clock that night, or a little after, though he languished till twelve.

This death of his happening so suddainly and unexpectedly, and there being strong presumptions of poyson, his body was opened on *Saturday*, *February* 14. In the presence of Sir *Richard Napier* Doct. of Phisick, and Doctor *Fern* Anatomy Reader at *Gresham* Colledge by Mr. *Charls Stamford*, and Mr. *Nicholas Brothers*, Wardens of the Company of Chirurgions, and Mr. *Laurence Lee*, all able and known persons in their profession; who opening the Skull, found the brain much inflamed, red, and distended with Blood, swoln as full as the Skull could well contain; besides much Extravasal, grumous, and Clotted Blood, which they judged to be the effect of some very violent and preternaturall cause; and their opinions were, that the said Prisoner had caused the same by

some extraordinary means, for the hastening of his death.

February 15. Being the Lords day, Sindercomb, Keeper taking care for the airing and cleansing of the Chamber where he dyed; and the Close-stoole being removed, under it was found a Paper written and subscribed with his own hand as followeth.

GOD knoweth my heart, I doe take this course, because I would not have all the open shame of the world executed upon my Body, I desire all good People not to judge amisse of me, for I doe not fear my life, but do trust God with my soule, I did this thing without the privity of any person in the World; I doe before God and the World clear my Keeper, my Sister, Mother, or Brother, or any of my Relations, but it was done alone by my self. I say by me.

Miles Sindercomb.

13 Day. 1656.

February 16. The Testimonies of the Phisitians and Chirurgeons, as also *Sindercombs* own Paper, being considered by the Coroner and Jury, they unanimously resolved and agreed, That he by some extraordinary means had caused his own death, and that they verily believed the same to be by poyson.

Miles Sindercomb, *having Murthered himself, was Drawne upon Hurdles to Tyburne, where Hanged, as a Traytor, with his Head, Hands and Feet upon the Scaffold he was Hanged upon; afterwards his Head was taken off, and a Stake forked & plated with Iron was driven through him into ye earth, for a Terror to all Traytors for time to Come: Jan. 17. 1657.*

February 17. *Their Verdict was given in as followeth.*

Middlesex. ſſ. WE find that upon the thirteenth day of *February*, in the year of our Lord, 1656. about the hour of Nine in the night, *Miles Sindercomb* otherwiſe *Fiſh*, late of the Pariſh of *Peter* in bonds, in the County of *Middleſex*, not having God before his eyes, but by the inſtigation of the Devill, being moved and ſeduced at the Tower of *London*, in the Pariſh and County aforeſaid, Felonioully, wilfully, and of his malice towards himſelf aforethought, as a Felon againſt himſelfe, then and there felonioully upon himſelf, did make an aſſault. And that the ſaid *Miles Sindercomb* otherwiſe *Fiſh*, then and there, certain poyſoned powder, through the noſe of him the ſaid *Miles*, into the head of him the ſaid *Miles*, Felonioully, wilfully, and of his malice towards himſelf aforethought, a Felon of himſelfe, felonioully did ſnuff and draw. By reaſon of which ſnuffing and drawing of the poyſon aforeſaid, ſo as aforeſaid, into the Head of him the ſaid *Miles Sindercomb*, he the ſaid *Miles Sindercomb*, by the ſtrength and opperation of the poyſon aforeſaid, himſelfe did mortally poyſon, of which ſaid mortall poyſoning, he the ſaid *Miles Sindercomb* otherwiſe *Fiſh*, within three houres after died. And ſo we find that the aforeſaid *Miles Sindercomb* otherwiſe *Fiſh*, the ſaid Thirteenth day of *February*, in the year aforeſaid, at the Tower of *London* aforeſaid, in the Pariſh and County aforeſaid, in manner and form aforeſaid, Felonioully, wilfully, and of his malice towards himſelfe aforethought, as a Felon againſt himſelfe, Felonioully himſelfe did kill and murther. We finde no Goods or Chattels that the ſaid *Miles Sindercomb* otherwiſe *Fiſh* had, at the time of the felony and murder aforeſaid, in manner and form aforeſaid upon himſelfe, done and committed. In witneſſe hereof, we have hereunto ſet our hands this ſeventeenth day of *February*, 1656. *&c.*

And thereupon the ſaid Coroner iſſued forth his Warrant for Burial of *Sindercomb*, the Copy whereof followeth.

Middleſ. ſſ. WHereas the Jury Impaneld and Sworn to inquire of the Death of *Miles Sindercomb*, otherwiſe *Fiſh*, did preſent upon their Oaths, That the ſaid *Miles*

the

the Thirteenth day of this instant *February*, did Feloniously poyson himselfe. These are therefore in the name of his Highnesse the Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, To require you to bury the Corps of the said *Miles Sindercomb*, according to Law, in the next Common High-way hereof you are not to fail, as you will answer the contrary at your perils. Dated the Seventeenth day of *February*, 1656.

Thomas Evans Coroner.

To the Constables and Headboroughs within the Liberty of the Tower of London.

On the same day, *February* 17. *Miles Sindercomb* aforesaid being found to have murthered himselfe, his Body was according to Law drawn to the open place upon *Tower-Hill*, at a Horses Tayle, with his head forward, and there under the Scaffold of Common execution a Hole being digged, he was buried in Oratha nailed, and a Stake, spiked with Iron, was driven through him into the earth, That part of the Stake which remaines above ground being all plated with Iron, which may stand as an example of terror to all Traytors for the time to come.

A narrative touching Col. Edward Sexby *who lately dyed a Prisoner in the Tower.*

Tower of London, Jan. 20.

Col. *Edward Sexby* was by Warrant dated the 2d of *July*, 1657. committed to the Tower of *London* close Prisoner for High Treason, who within Ten dayes after he came in thither, fell sick of an Ague and a Vomiting, conceived to be the new Scale then predominant, which turned into a Feavetish distemper; in which sicknesse he continued above nine weeks, the drought thereof being so great, that it brought him into many distracted fits for a great part of that time, in which condition he would Cry out often, *That he was damned, and in Hell*, and utter such like Expressions; and his usuall answer to them that spake any thing

thing to him, was, *That he would tell him*; yet notwithstanding he was under that condition of Madness he had some intervalls, wherein he spake very rationally [illegible] severall times when he thought himself in a Condition [illegible] dayes, he would send for the Lieutenant of the Tower with all speed, and sometimes late in the Night season, causing him to be called out of his Bed, affirming that he had something of secrecy to reveale unto him in reference to the State and Commonwealth before his death; But when the said Lieutenant of the Tower was come to him, and that he found his raining Quotan over, and that he was a little better, he would fall into other discourse, and say, *The Devil would not let him goe on the Truth*, nor let him reveale any thing, although he had before resolved to it, and had much to speake to by way of Discovery; yet one day, *viz.* the 12. of *October* 1657. being well come to himself, and having sent for the Lieutenant, he was so ingenious as to confesse in part, saying unto him, Sir *John*, I sent to you to tell you, that I am guilty of the whole business of *Sindercomb*, as to the design of killing the Lord Protector, &c. and to that purpose I furnished *Sindercomb* with about 500 *l.* in Money, and also with Arms, and tyed him to an Engagement that he should not reveale the design. *And further he said*, The Letters they have of mine, they could not prove them to be mine, but by my own confession, which I now confesse, and acknowledge that they are mine, and that I was with *Charls Stuart*, and acquainted him that I was an Enemy to the Lord Protector, and also declare, that I received a large sum of Money from the Spaniard to carry on my said design, and to make what confusion I could in *England*, by endeavouring the Killing of the Lord Protector; and by what other wayes I had in design; and to the end, the better to effect it, I came into *England* in a disguised habit, and was the principal in putting on others in the said design.

Many other like passages were spoken by him in presence of many credible witnesses, and within two dayes after, in the presence of Mr. *Owst* Minister, and others, he did acknowledg the former confession to be truth, but said it was indiscreetly done of him to acknowledge the letters which they had of his at *Whitehall*, to be his own, seeing they could not otherwise prove it; and before he had again seen and viewed them. And then he again confessed,

That

That he was the only man that put on *Sindercomb* to kill the Lord Protector, and that the book called *Killing no Murder*, he owned; and said, he was [redacted] of that judgment; yet said, it was both foolishly and knavishly done in that book, to charge the Lieutenant of the Tower, touching *Sindercomb's* death. With several other passages, which for brevity sake are omitted.

As to his condition in his sickneſſe. He falling sick (as is before mentioned) sent for his own Physitian, which was of his acquaintance, viz. Doctor *Brook*, who finding him under a Feverish distemper, caused him to be let blood and blistered, by attractive Medicines laid to his Feet and Arms, to draw forth the malignity; and he was thereby reasonable well recovered again: But not observing his Doctors directions ——————

And although his Physitians and Nurses, and all people that were held conduceable to his accommodations in all his sicknesses from first to last, were made choice of by him, and his wife, and other relations, Yet as to his Diet, he wilfully humored and pleased his own appetite, whereby he fell into a relapse, which brought him into the height of madneſſe for a time. But after a while, by following his doctors prescription, he was recovered out of that distracted condition by application of Medicines, only he continued disconverted in minde, and used many subtil shifts and wiles to have the Guards taken from him, and was something perplexed, because he could not effect it, although he was in a great measure recovered from his bodily weakneſſe for some season; till about the last of *December*, that he complained of something riſing in his throat, and had stoppages that he could scarce breath, and feared an Impoſthume to be gathered in his throat, and broken, and that he should not have strength to bring it up. His Wife then sent for a Woman to waſh and cleanse his throat, but his distemper increasing and coming up to the height of a malignant Fever, Doctor *Brook*, his former Physitian, was sent for, who, when he came to him, upon the fourth of *January* instant, found him in great sweats, and his throat sore and inflamed, and that he was in a high Fever, having red spots or Pustules filled with white watery wheyish matter in them, like the Chicken Pox, upon his Breſt, Neck, and Arms. All which the said Doctor judged to come from the putrefaction of his humors, heightened by the violence of his former madneſſe.

The

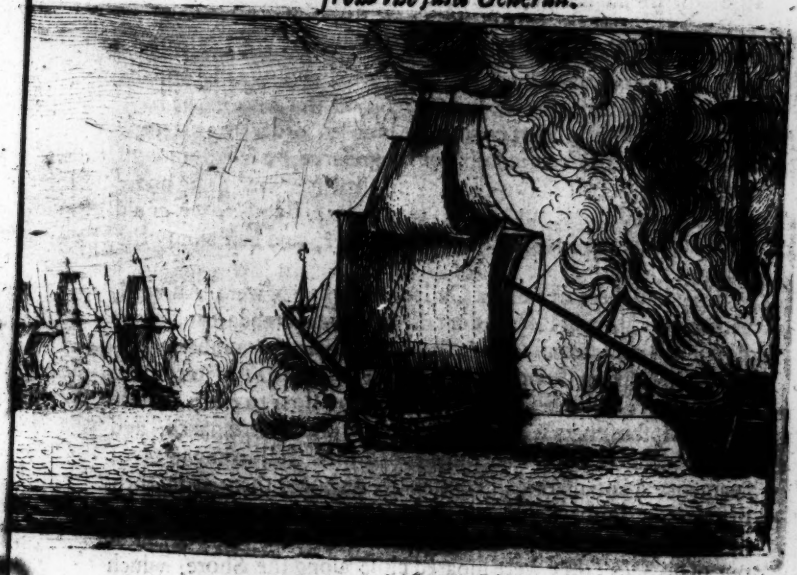
The Lieutenant of the Tower being made acquainted in what a dangerous condition he was, ordered another Doctor and a Chirurgion to be sent for to view him, and to advise with Doctor *Brooke* what they judged of him, and what was best to apply to him, who judged that he was in a very weak condition, and that it did arise from the Malignity of his Disease as aforesaid, in a way of naturall causes; in which weak condition, he continued a day or two more under violent inflamations and Sweatings, which so weakened him, that by reason thereof upon Wednesday morning the 13 of this instant January, having said, *Lord have mercy upon me, I am very sick*; about five of the clock he breathed out his last, and died; after which his wife desired his body of the Lieutenant to bury it; to which the Lieutenant answered, she might have it to bury, within or out of the Tower, after the Coroner and his Jury had enquired of his death according to the custome of the place; whereupon the Coroner summoned a Jury to view the body, and to give in their verdict concerning the manner and cause of his death accordingly, and the Doctors and Chirurgions having viewed the dead body together with the said Jury, found blackness and setling of blood about his shoulders which they judged to come from the violence of the Fever and the inflamation of those parts; which great distemper the said Jury was by them fully satisfied in, as also of his former condition; and also having examined severall other persons upon oath besides them, as his Keeper, his Nurse, and his Uncle, (who was often with him in his sickness) his Apothecaries and a Souldier that guarded him the night he dyed, his wife being present before them also, (who was constantly attending upon him in his imprisonement, except when she lay in, and then were none with him but Nurses of her own appointment.) They upon clear and full Information, gave up their verdict on Thursday the 14 day of this instant January, 1657. as followeth *in hac verba*. We find that upon the last day of *December* in the year of our Lord, 1657. *Edward Sexby* late of the Parish of *Peter* in *bonds*, in the County of *Middlesex* Esq; at the Tower of *London*, in the Parish and County aforesaid, fell sick of a certain disease called a Violent Feaver, and lived languishing from the said last day of *December*, untill the 13th day of *January* in the year aforesaid, at the Tower of *London* aforesaid,

in the parish and County aforesaid, of the Fever aforesaid, dyed. And so we find that the said *Edward Sexby* dyed by Gods visitation in manner and form aforesaid, and by no other wayes or means, In witnesse whereof we have hereunto set our hands, this 14. day of *January*, 1657.

It also appeared to the said Jury upon oath that the Lievtenant had ordered that the said Colonel *Edward* Sexby, in his severall sicknesses, should have what Doctors, Chirurgions, Apothecaries, Nurses, he pleased as aforesaid, and all those that had to doe with him concerning food, Physick, or necessary attendance, were alwayes of his own choice, and by the Order of him, his wife, and friends; and that he was very well accomodated in his chamber with what necessaries were requisite for him; and when the Jury had given up their verdict as aforesaid, the Lievtenant of the Tower sent away a Warder and a Lievtenant to Mris *Sexby*, being then at her Mothers, who lived in *White-Fryers*, to acquaint her and her said Mother, that the Jury had done their office, and to know her further desire as to his buriall, and whether she desired his body or no, which then she might have if she pleased; who returned answer, that they had sent their maid with forty shillings to his Keeper for his Buriall in the Tower, seeing he was Prisoner there; whereupon he was put into a coffin, and a grave made for him in the usuall burying place near the Tower chappel, and the Bell having been rung for some space of time; and those that repaired to the Warders where he was to accompany him to his grave, being met together, which were divers of the Warders, Officers, and Souldiers of the said Tower, the Corps was in a seemly way carried to the said grave and intered upon the 15 of this instant *January*, about 12 of the Clock of the same day in the Tower aforesaid.

A day

A Day of Publick thanksgiving, on Wednesday *the Third of* June *next; For the Great succesſe God hath been pleaſed to give the Navy of this Common wealth under the Command of Generall* Blake *againſt the* Spaniard. *Together with a Narrative of the ſame Succeſſe, as it was Communicated in a Letter from the ſaid Generall.*



A Narrative
Of the Action at Sancta Cruz.

AFter taking in the Supply of Victuals that was brought us the latter end of *March*, we ſpent two or three dayes before the Town of *Cadiz*, and finding the Enemy there in no great forwardneſſe to come forth with a Fleet as was expected; The Generall on the 13th of *April*, One thouſand ſix hundred fifty ſeven,

called the Commanders together, and communicated his thoughts to goe for *Santta Cruz* on the Iſland of *Teneriffe*, laying before them the reaſons that induced him to it, which they all approved of, and a favorable Gale juſt at the time preſented to carry us thither. On the Eighteenth following in the evening we diſcovered Land, ſuppoſed to be *Point Negro*. but being thick and hazy, could not certainly make it till Noon the next day, whereby the Enemy had longer notice of our being on the Coaſt, then we deſigned he ſhould before we came to Action.

On *Monday* the twentieth of *Aprill* one thouſand ſix hundred fifty ſeven, we were by break of day fair in the *Offin* of *Santta cruz*, and, as ſoon as 'twas light, perceived by a ſignall from one of our Frigots a Head, that the *Weſt India* Fleet were in the Bay. Whereupon after a ſhort conference how to order the attempt and earneſt ſeeking to the Lord for his preſence, we fell in amongſt them, and by eight of the Clock were all at Anchor, ſome under the Caſtle and Forts, and others by the ſhips ſides, as we could birth our ſelves to keep clear one of another, and beſt annoy the Enemy.

They had there five or ſix Galleons (whereof were Admiral, Vice-Admiral, and Rere-Admirall, with their Standart and Flags aloft) and other conſiderable ſhips making up the number of ſixteen, ſome having Goods brought from the *Indies* ſtill on board them, others had taken in Goods and Proviſions to carry back again. Moſt of them were furniſhed with braſſe Ordinance, and (as we have been informed ſince) had their full companies of Seamen and Souldiers kept continually on board them, from their firſt coming thither, which was about the beginning of *February* laſt, their Generall himſelfe in all the time lying but one night out of his Ship: they were moared cloſe along the Shore, which lies in the manner of a Semicircle, commanded, as far as the Ships rid, by the Caſtle, and ſurrounded beſides with ſix or ſeven Forts, with almoſt a continued line for muſqueteers and great ſhot, as the Ground between admitted; And we were forced to come ſo neer to doe our worke, that many of the men we have ſlain and wounded, were ſhot by the Muſqueteers from the ſhore; Notwithſtanding it pleaſed God that in four hours time their men were beaten out, and all the Ships put aſhore, except the Admiral,

and

and Vice-Admirall, who made the moſt conſiderable reſiſtance. About two of the Clock the Vice Admirall was ſet on fire, and the Admirall, by ſome happy ſhot, or other accident, ſuddainly blown up; having as we perceived juſt before) many men on board her; by the evening all the reſt were fired, only two that ſunke down to rights, and had little but their Maſts appearing above water.

It remained to compleat this Mercy, that our own ſhips ſhould come off well, wherein the greateſt hazzard and difficulty lay; for ſome riding near into the ſhore and being ſorely maimed, did require to be warped off, others when we came to weigh, drove with the wind all the while blowing right into the bay, and one of our beſt Frigates ſtrook: The enemy in the mean time ſupplyed freſh men into his Forts for thoſe we had killed and beaten out in the heat of the Action, and from them and the Caſtle continued plying upon us, till about ſeven of the Clock at night, every Ship and Veſſell belonging to our Fleet, were by the good hand of God got ſafe out of Command.

In this ſervice we had not above fifty ſlain outright, and one hundred and twenty wounded, and the damage to our ſhips was ſuch as in two days time we indifferently well repaired for preſent ſecurity. Which we had no ſooner done, but the Wind veered to the Southweſt (which is rare among thoſe Iſlands) and laſted juſt to bring us to our former Station neer *Cape Marius*, where we arrived the ſecond of *May* following. For which merciſull appearance all along with us, we deſire the Lord may have the praiſe and glory, to whom only it is due, And that all that hear of it may turne and ſay (as of a truth we have found) that among the gods there is none like unto him, neither are there any workes like unto his workes.

The

The Names of the Commanders of the *New Spain* Fleet and of the other Ships that were burnt in the *Santa Cruce* Road on the 20th of *April*, 1657.

Don Diego Diagues, Generall. *Don Josepho Soustenno*, Vice-Admirall. *Roque Gallindo*, Rear-Admirall. *Gaspar Gaterat*, in the Great Campeachan. *Martin De Lexando*, in the little Campeachan.

These Commanders with their Ships came from *Lavela Cruce* in New *Spain*.

John Quintero. *Francisco De Estoota*. *Pedro Fegorat*. *Don Francisco Velasques*. *Pedro Oxegnel*.

Commanders of the Admirall and Vice-Admirall of *Honduras*.

Francisco Martines. *Francisco De Axana*.

Pedro Sorrilis Commander of the Ship which came from *Sancto Domingo*.

These Commanders with their Ships were in *Santa Cruce* before their Fleet arrived from the *Indies*.

Gregory Gomez. *Francisco Marcadel*. *Fernando Soheri*

An exact Relation of the manner of the Solemn Devestiture, or happy inauguration of his Highnesse the Lord [illegible] at Westminster.

Mr Speaker in ye name of ye Par^t presented Severall thinges to his Highnes's Viz: a Robe of Purple Veluet Lined wth Ermine: a Large Bible Richly Guilt & Bossed: Next a Sword & Lastly a Septer of Massie Gold: and then administred ye Oath to his Highnesse: June 26: an: 1657.

FRiday the 26 of *June*, 1657. being agreed upon for the Investiture of his Highness the Lord Protector, and a large place being raised and prepared at the upper end of Westminster Hall, for that purpose, there was in the midst thereof under the great Window, a rich cloth of Estate set up, and under it a chair of state placed upon an ascent of two degrees; covered with carpets, and before it a Table with a chair appointed for the Speaker of the Parliament, and on each side of the Hall upon the said structure, were seats raised one above another, and decently covered for the Members of Parliament, and below them, seats on one side for my Lords the Judges of the Land, and on the other side for the Aldermen of the city of London.

About two of the clock in the Afternoon his Highnesse came from Whitehall by water, and Landing at the Parliament stairs went up into the chamber called the Lords house, where having retired himself a while, Mr. Speaker and the members of parliament being come to the *Painted Chamber* his Highness attended by his Councell, the Officers of State, and the Judges met them, and gave his consent to the *Additionall and Explanatory Petition and advice* of the Parliament, and all such other Bills as were then presented to him.

From thence the Speaker, with the Members of Parliament departed to the great Hall at *Westminster*, where they seated themselves, in the places provided for them.

His Highnesse after a short retirement in a Room, next the Painted Chamber, returned into the Lords House, the Lords Commissioners of the great seale, the two Lords Chiefe Justices the Master of the Rolls, and the Judges, in the interim, placing themselves on one side of the said House, and the Lord Major, Recorder, and Aldermen of the City of *London*, on the other. From the said House, his Highnesse passed towards the Hall in manner following.

In the first place, went his Highnesse his Gentleman, and other persons of quality; next an Officer of Arms going before the Recorder and Aldermen of *London*, in their Scarlets; next, another Officer of Arms went before Master Attorney Generall, and my Lords the Judges in their Robes and Ordes; next them, *Norroy*, King of Arms; then four Serjeants at Armes with their Maces,

going

going before the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, and of the Great Seale, (the Lord Commissioner *Fiennes* bearing the Seal) and the Lord President of his Highnesse Councill; Then came Garter, principall King of Armes, before the Earl of *Warwick*, who bare the Sword before his Highnesse: on whose left hand went the Lord Major of *London*, by his Highnesse Speciall favour bearing the City Sword. After whom came his Highnesse, being attended by his Councill, the Principall Secretary of State, and divers of the Nobility, and other persons of great quality.

His Highness being entred on the place, and standing under the Cloth of Estate, Master Speaker did in the name of the Parliament, present severall things (ready laid upon the Table) to his Highnesse, *viz.* A Robe of purple Velvet, lined with Ermine, being the habit anciently used at the solemn investiture of Princes. Next, a larg Bible richly guilt and bard; next a Sword, and lastly, a Scepter, being of Massy Gold; which being so presented, Mr Speaker came from his Chair, took the Robe, and therewith vested his Highnesse, being assisted therein by the Earle of *Warwick*, the Lord *Whitelock*, and others. Which being done, the Bible was delivered unto his Highnesse; after that, Mr Speaker girt about him the Sword; and lastly, delivered his Highnesse the Scepter.

These things being performed, Mr Speaker returned unto his Chair, and administred the Oath to his Highnesse, prepared by the Parliament, the form whereof is as followeth.

I Doe in the presence and by the Name of God Almighty, promise and swear, that to the uttermost of my power, I will uphold and maintain, the True Reformed Protestant Christian Religion, in the purity thereof, as it is contained in the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testament, to the uttermost of my power and understanding; and encourage the Profession and Professors of the same: And that to the utmost of my power, I will endeavor, as Chief Magistrate of these three Nations, the maintenance and preservation of the Peace and Safety, and just Rights and Priviledges of the

The People thereof. And shall in all things, according to our best knowledge and power, govern the People of these three Nations according to Law.

The speech of the Lord Widdrington, *Speaker of the Parliament, at the Investiture of his Highnesse the Lord Protector, 26. June 1657.*

May it please your Highnesse;

YOu are now upon a great Theator, in a large Chore of People. You have the Parliament of England, Scotland, *and* Ireland *before you; on your right hand, my Lords the Judges; and on your left hand the Lord Major, Aldermen, and Sheriffs of* London; *the most noble and populous City of* England. *The Parliament, with the interposition of your suffrage, makes Laws, and the Judges, and Governours of* London, *are the great Dispensers of those Laws to the people.*

The occasion of this great convention and intercourse, is, To give an Investiture to your Highnesse in that eminent place of Lord Protector: A name you had before, but it is now setled by the full and unanimous consent of the People of these three Nations assembled in Parliament. You have no new name, but a new date added to the Old Name; The sixteenth of December, *is now changed to the* 26 *of* June.

I am commanded by the Parliament, to make oblation to your Highnesse of Four things in order to this Inauguration.

The First is a Robe of Purple an Emblem of Magistracy, and imports righteousnesse and justice: When you have put on this Vestment, I may say (and I hope without offence)

that you are a Gown man. This Robe is of a mixt colour, to shew the mixture of Justice and Mercy, which are then most excellent when they are well tempered together. Justice without mercy, is Wormwood and bitternesse; and Mercy without Justice is of two soft a temper for Government. For, a Magistrate must have two hands, Plectentem & Amplectentem.

The Next thing is a Bible, a Booke that contains the holy Scriptures; in which you have the honour and happinesse to be well versed. This is the Book of life, consisting of two Testaments, the Old and New. In the first we have Christum velatum *Christ in Types, shadows, and Figures; in the latter, we have* Christum revelatum, *Christ revealed. This Book carries in it the Grounds of the true Christian Protestant Religion; it's a Book of Books, it contains in it both Precepts and Examples for good Government.*

Alexander *so highly valued the Books of his Master* Aristotle, *and other great Princes other Books, that they have laid them every night under their Pillows. These are all but legends and Romances to this one Book; a Book to be had always in Remembrance; I find it said in a part of this Book, which I shall desire to read, and it is this.*

Deut. 17. And it shall be when he sitteth upon the Throne of his Kingdome, that he shall write a Copy of this Law in a Book, out of that which is before the Priests and the Levites. And it shall be with him, and he shall read therein all the days of his life, that he may learn to fear the Lord God, and to keep all the words of his Law, and those Statutes, to do them.

That his heart be not lifted up above his Brethren; and that he turn not aside from the Commandment, to the right hand or to the left, to the end he may prolong his dayes in his Kingdom, he and his Children in the midst of *Israel.*

The

The next thing that I am to offer to your Highneſſe, is a Scepter, not unlike a Staffe; for you are to be a ſtaffe to the weak and poor. Its of antient uſe in this kind; its ſaid in Scripture, in reference to Judah, *the Royall Tribe,* That the Scepter ſhall not depart from *Judah. It was of like uſe in other Kingdoms and Governments:* Homer *the Prince of the Greek Poets, calls Kings and Princes Scepter-bearers.*

The laſt thing is a ſword, not a military, but a civill ſword, a ſword rather for defence then offence; Not to defend your ſelf only, but others alſo. This Sword is an embleme of Juſtice. The noble Lord Talbot *in* Henry the VI *Time, wrote upon his Sword,* Ego ſum *Talboti* propter occidendum inimicos meos; *This Gallant Lord was a better Souldier then a Critiek. If I might preſume to fix a Motto upon this Sword, it ſhould be this,* Ego ſum Domini Protectoris ad protegendum populum meum.

I ſay, this Sword is an Embleme of Juſtice, and is to be uſed as King Solomon *uſed his, for the diſcovery of the truth in points of Juſtice. I may ſay of this ſword as King* David *ſaid of* Goliahs *ſword,* There is none like this, *Juſtice is the proper virtue of the imperiall Throne, and by Juſtice the Thrones of Kings and Princes are eſtabliſhed. Juſtice is a Royal virtue, which as one ſaith of it, doth imploy the other three Cardinall virtues in her ſervice.*

1. Wiſdom, *to diſcern the nocent, the innocent.*
2. Fortitude, *to proſecute, and execute.*
3. Temperance, *ſo to carry Juſtice that paſſion be no ingredient, and that it be without confuſion or precipitation.*

You have given ample teſtimony in all theſe particulars, ſo that this Sword in your hand will be a right ſword of juſtice, attended with Wiſdom, Fortitude *and* Temperance.

When you have all theſe together, What a comely and

glorious sight is it to behold A Lord Protector in a Purple Robe, with a Scepter in his hand, a Sword of Justice girt about him, and his eyes first upon the Bible!

Long may you prosperously enjoy them all, to your own comfort, and the comfort of the people of these three Nations.

His Highnes standing thus adorned in princely State, according to his merit and dignity, looking up unto the Throne of the most High, who is Prince of Princes, and in whom is all his confidence, Mr. *Manton* by prayer recommended his Highnesse, the Parliament, the councill, his Highnesse forces by Sea and Land, the whole Government, and People of these three Nations, to the blessing and protection of God Almighty.

After this the people giving severall great shouts, and the trumpets sounding, his Highnesse sat down in the Chair of State, holding the Scepter in his hand.

At the right Elbow by his Highnesse Chair, sate his Excellency the Lord Ambassadour extraordinary of *France*; at the left his Excellency the Lord Ambassadour extraordinary of the States Generall of the *United Provinces*: On the right side of the chair, stood the Earle of *Warwick* bearing the Sword: and on the left side, the Lord Major of *London*, with the City Sword: Near to his Highnesse stood the most noble Lord, the Lord *Richard Cromwell*, his excellency the Lord *Fleetwood*, Lord deputy of *Ireland*, the Right honourable the Lord *Claypool* Master of his Highnesse Horse, his Highnesse councill and all the officers of State attending. There stood also upon the lower descent, near the Earle of *Warwick*, the Lord *Viscount Lisle*, and Generall *Montagus*; and on the other side the Lord *Whitelock*, each of them bearing a drawn Sword.

While his Highnesse thus sate, a Herald stood up aloft, giving a signal to a Trumpet to sound three times; after which, he did by authority and direction of Parliament, there publish and Proclaim his Highnesse Lord Protector of the common wealth of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, and the Dominions thereunto belong-

belonging, requiring all persons to yeeld him due obedience.

Hereupon the Trumpets sounded, and the people made several great acclamations with loud shouts, *God save the Lord Protector*. Then an officer of Armes, standing upon the top of the stairs, made proclamation again after the same manner; which was followed with shouts and loud acclamations as before.

After little pause, the whole Ceremony being ended, his Highnesse saluting the Ambassadors and publick Ministers, proceeded thence in his Princely habit, the train whereof was born up by severall noble persons, among whom was the Earle of *Warwicks* Grandchilde; the Lord *Sherwood*, and the eldest Son of the Lord *Roberts* of *Truro*. The Aldermen, Recorder, the Judges, with the officers of State, and the rest, proceeded in the same order as they came from the house of Lords, and passed through the Hall to the great Gate leading into the *New Pallace Yard*, where his Highnesse entred into his Coach of state, being in his Robes. The Earl of *Warwick* sat in the other end of the coach, and the Lord *Richard Cromwel* and the Lord *Whitlock* in one side, the Lord *Whitelock* having one of the drawn swords in his hand. On the other side sat the Lord Viscount *Lisle*, and Generall *Montague* bearing the other two drawn swords in their hands. The Lord *Cleypool* Master of the Horse, led the Horse of Honour in rich Caparisons, the coach was attended by his Highnesse Lifeguard, and other guards, with the Officers of Armes on Horseback; the Officers of State Judges, Lord Major, and Aldermen, all waiting on his Highnesse in their coaches to Whitehall; the whole being managed with state and magnificence, suitable to so high and happy a solemnity.

The Speaker with the Members of Parliament, returned to the House, where it was.

Resolved, that it be recommended to his Highnesse the Lord Protector, as the desire of the Parliament, that his Highness will be pleased to encourage all christian endeavours for uniting the Protestant churches abroad, and severall Members were appointed to present this Vote to his Highnesse.

Whereas

WHereas the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of the parliament of *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*, taking into their consideration, the duty incumbent upon them, to provide for the future peace and settlement of the Government of these Nations, according to the Laws and customes of the same, by their Humble petition and advice, have presented their desires unto his Highnesse *Oliver* Lord Protector, that he should by and under the name and Stile of Lord Protector of the Common-wealth of *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*, and the Dominions and Territories thereunto belonging, Hold, and Exercise the office of Chiefe Magistrate of these three nations; Whereunto the Lord Protector, upon due and mature consideration of the said Petition and Advice, hath consented: And his Highnesse the Lord Protector and the Parliament, judging it necessary, that publication be made of the premises; have thought meer, and doe hereby strictly charge and command all and every person and persons, of what quality and condition soever, in any of the said three Nations, to take notice of the premises, and to conform and submit themselves unto the Government so established, And the Lord Major of the City of *London*, and all Sheriffs, Majors, Bailiffs, and other publick Ministers and officers, whom this may concern, are required to cause this proclamation, together with the said Petition and Advice to be forthwith published in the City of *London*, and the respective Counties, Cities, Corporations and Market Towns, to the end that none may have cause to pretend ignorance in this behalf.

Given at *Westminster*, June 26. 1657.

Westminster, June 24.

A true Copy of the Oath to be taken by his Highnesse privy Councill and the severall members of Parliament.

It was resolved by the Parliament, That all such persons who now are or hereafter shall be of the Privy Councill of his Highnesse, or Successors, before they or either of them do act as Counsellors, shall respectively take an oath before persons to be authorised by his Highnesse and Successors, for that purpose; in the form following, *viz.*

I. A. B.

I. A. B. *Doe in the presence and by the Name of God Almighty, promise and swear, that to the uttermost of my power, in my place I will uphold and maintain, the True Reformed Protestant Christian Religion, in the purity thereof, as is contained in the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testament, and encourage the Profession and Professors of the same; and that I will be true and faithfull to his highnesse the Lord Protector of the commonwealth of* England, Scotland, *and* Ireland, *and the Dominions thereto belonging as Chief Magistrate thereof, and shall not contrive, design, or attempt any thing against the person or lawfull authority of his said Highnesse; and shall keep secret all matters that shall be treated of in Councill, and put under secrecy, and not reveale them but by command or consent of his Highnesse, the Parliament, or the Councill; and shall in all things faithfully perform the trust committed to me as a Counseller, according to the best of my understanding, in order to the good Government, peace, and welfare of these Nations.*

Resolved that the same Oath be taken by the Members of his Highnesse Councill of *Scotland* and *Ireland*.

The house resumed the debate upon the report this day made for an Oath to be taken by the Members of Parliament. And it was agreed, That every person who now is, or hereafter shall be a Member of either house of Parliament, before he sit in Parliament, shall from and after the first day of *July*, 1657. take an Oath before persons to be authorised and appointed by his Highnesse and Successors, for that purpose, in the form following.

I. A. B. *Doe in the presence, and by the Name of God Almighty, promise and swear, That to the uttermost of my power in my place, I will uphold and maintain the true Reformed Protestant Christian Religion in the purity thereof, as it is contained in the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testament and encourage the profession and Professors of the same: And that I will be true and faithfull to the Lord*

Protector

Protector of the Common wealth of England, Scotland *and* Ireland, *and the Dominions and Territories thereunto belonging, as Chief Magistrate thereof, and shall not contrive, designe, or attempt any thing against the person or lawfull authority of the Lord Protector, and shall endeavour as much as in me lieth as a Member of Parliament, the preservation of the Rights and liberties of the people.*

His Highnesse upon the day of his Inauguration, meeting the Parliament in the painted Chamber before the Solemnity, passed all such Bills as were presented to him: The Bills concerning private persons I omit. Those that are of a publick nature were as followeth.

1. The Additionall Explanatory Petition and advice.

2. An Act to adjourn this Parliament, till the 20th of *January*.

London, July 1.

This day his Highnesse the Lord Protector was proclaimed in the City with great solemnity.

About ten a clock in the morning at *whitehall* Gate, the persons met who were to give attendance upon this Ceremony.

First, the Messengers belonging to the Councill; next Trumpetters; next them the lifeguard of his Highnesse; after them other Trumpetters; next, his Highnesse his Gentlemen; after them more Trumpetters; next, divers officers of the Army, gallantly mounted; then Trumpeters again; next the Searjants at Armes, and the Heralds of Armes, and *Garter*, principall King of Armes betwixt two Gentlemen-Ushers, before his Highnesse Councill in their Coaches, proceeding in this order to Temple-Bar.

At this place they were met by the Lord Major mounted on horseback, in his Crimson Velvet Gown, and his Coller of SS. with the Recorder and Aldermen of *London*, all in their Scarlet on horseback, attended by his Officers, Trumpetters, and the loud Musick of the City.

From

From thence an officer of Arms proceeded before the Aldermen, then next before the Lord Major his Mace-bearer, the Sword-bearer, with his cap of maintenance, and a Herald of Armes.

Then proceeded severall Serjeants at Armes belonging to his Highnesse and councill, with *Norroy* King of Armes; next after them, *Garter* principall King of Armes, between two Gentlemen Ushers, going immediately before the Lords of his highnesse councill, and the principal secretary of State, in their coaches.

In this manner they proceeded towards the Royal *Exchange*, making two stands by the way.

First, at chancery-lane end over against the Inner Temple gate, where Proclamation was made by the common crier of *London*, according to the tenor of the proclamation already published by act of Parliament, the Lord Major, Councill, the Aldermen of *London*, and all Officers standing bare.

The second stand was made in Cheapside at the end of Wood-street, where proclamation was made as before.

Thence they proceeded in order to the Royal *Exchange*, arriving there at Exchange time, where Proclamation was made (as in all other places) by sound of Trumpet, in the form aforesaid; and the humble petition and advice was published: after which, the Trumpets sounding, three loud acclamations were made by the people, Long live the Lord Protector.

Whitehall, Novemb. 5.

The fury of the Jesuited popish party in Poland; having of late, with all violence, been executed in a barbarous manner upon the reformed professors, who are of the Bohemian confession in those parts, insomuch, that the Churches are dispersed, and the poor christians forced to fly into forein parts for safety of their lives; divers of their exiled Pastors being come into England to seek for relefe, the case of the poor exiles stands referred by his Highnesse and the

Councill, to the consideration of those worthy and pious persons (Ministers, and others) who are the Committee for Piedmont.

The most inhumane persecutions lately acted by the Papists and their party in Poland, against our Brethren of the Reformed Religion are some of them) as followeth.

The first remarkeable is that of Lesna, a populous wealthy city, and the great refuge of the Reformed, who frequently came thither from other parts for shelter. The church there was divided into three congregations, the Bohemian, the Polonian, and the German. This City they first set upon, intending to put all to the Sword, and destroy it with fire; but the Citizens having notice of their coming on, quitted the City leaving all their wealth behind, flying through Woods and Boggs into Silesia: so that the enemy entring without resistance, found none but aged and bed-rid persons, whom they barbarously slew; and after they had plundered the City, they reduced it to ashes.

In other places, they cruelly murthered divers Ministers of the Word, and people of all ages and Sexes, making them to end their lives by exquisite tortures. The Pastor of the Church of Czvirzin had his eyes first pulled out, because he would not renounce the faith, then they pulled off with Pincers, the Joynts of his fingers; but he still remaining constant, they poured moulten Lead into his mouth; and lastly putting his head between the shuts of a door, they severed it from his body.

The Pastor of the Church of Dembnick, and two others, after many vilanous abuses offered to their persons, had their throats cut. Finding also a young Minister in the field, they cut off his head with a Sithe, and afterwards mangled his body. The like cruelty they acted also upon a citizen of Lesna, and worse upon many others, not sparing even the weaker sex, nor children.

A pious Matron of Lesna, with her three children, not getting quick enough out of Town, was murthered in the open street, her hands and feet cut off, and two of her children with their heads cut off laid upon her breasts, the third by her side.

Another also having her hands and feet chops off, and her tongue

tongue cut out, being afterwards tied up in a Sack, lived so two dayes in a most lamentable condition. Nay, their cruelty extended so the very carkases after persons were dead, haling them out of their graves, and dragging them up and down the streets; some of the carkases they chopt in pieces, and some they exposed naked for spectacles, as the dead body of the Landgrave of *Hessen*, who was first slain at *Kotzshi* in a Barbarous manner, but buried at Lesna, and by them taken out of the grave. The like usage had the body of *Areissenski*, heretofore Admirall of the hollanders in Brasile.

Add to these inhumanities those of burning men alive, and casting great numbers with stones tied about their necks into rivers. They caused Pastors to fly for safety of their lives, demolished their Churches, or else burnt them down. At *Skoki* there was a church of the banished *Bohemians*, where sixty five men and women were miserably massacred, the numbers of the banished are very great being scattered (most of them) through *Silesia*, the *Mark*, *Lusatia*, *Hungary*, *&c.* exposed to hunger and cold, and nakedness; The Ministers and people are fain to hold their meetings in close places, or else Woods, enduring the utmost of misery, being exposed to the rage of unreasonable men in all places where they wander. Innumerable are the particulars of cruelty exercised by those Vassals of *Rome* in severall places, and too large to be recited; therefore let this serve as part of the account transmitted hither by Letters out of Forein parts.

A Catalogue of the names of those Honourable Persons, who are by writ summoned to sit in the other house of Parliament.

THe Lord Richard Cromwell. The Lord Henry Cromwel, Lord Deputy of Ireland. Nathaniel Fiennes, John Lisle Lords Commissioners of the Great Seal. Henry Lawrence Lord President of his Highness privy Council. The Lord Charls Fleetwood. Robert Earl of Warwick. Edmond Earl of Mulgrave. Edward Earl of Manchester. William Lord Viscount Say and Seal. Lord John Cleypole, Mr. of the Horse. Philip Lord Viscount Lisle. Charls Lord Viscount Howard. Philip Lord Wharton. Thomas Lord Fauconbridge. Lord John Disbrow, Lord Edward Montague Generals at Sea. George Lord Evre. The Lord Whitelock. Sir Gilbert Pickering. Col William Sydenham. Sir Charls Wolseley. M. G. Philip Skippon. Lord Strickland. Col. Philip Jones. Sir William Strickland. Francis Rous Esq; John Fiennes Esq; Sir Francis Russel. Sir Thomas Honywood. Sir Arthur Hesilrigg. Sir John Hobart. Sir Richard Onslow. Sir Gilbert Gerard. Sir William Roberts. John Glyn, Oliver St. John, Lords Chief Justices. William Pierrepoynt Esq; John Jones Esq; John Crew Esq; Alexander Popham Esq; Sir Christopher Pack. Sir Robert Tichbourn;

Tichborn. Edward Whalley Esq; Sir John Barkstead Knight, Lievtenant of the Tower. Sir Thomas Pride. Sir George Fleetwood. Richard Ingoldsby Esq; Sir John Hewson. James Berry Esq; William Goffe Esq; Thomas Cooper Esq; Edmond Thomas Esq; George Monck, Commander in Chiefe of his Highnesse forces in Scotland. David Earle of Castils. Sir William Lockhart. Sir Archibald Johnston of Warriston. William Steel, Lord Chancellor of Ireland. The Lord Broghil. Sir Mathew Tomlinson.

In number Sixty, The Reader is to excuse this List, if the names be not set down in their due order, because the Copy came to my hand as here you see it.

Some Heads of the Speech *made by His Highnesse*; January 1657.

His Highnesse said, He met them there in that Capacity, by the Advice and Petition of this present Parliament after so much Expence of Blood and Treasure, to search and try what Blessings God hath in store for these Nations.

That he could not but with gladnesse of heart remember and acknowledge the labor and industry that is past, which hath been spent upon a Businesse worthy of the best men, and the best Christians. That it was not unknown unto them all, what difficulties we have past through, and at what we are now arived, and that he hoped it might be said, we have arived at what we aimed at, if not at that which is much beyond our expectations. That the state of this cause, and the quarrel at first, was, the maintaining of the Liberty of these Nations, our Civill liberties as men, and our Spiritual liberties as Christians. That it was well known, the first Declaration after the Beginning of the late Warr that spake to the life, was a sense held forth by the Parliament, that for some time before, Designes had been laid to Innovate upon the Civil Rights of the Nations; to Innovate in matter of Religion; and those persons who a man would have thought should have had the least hand in med-

ling

bag with civill things, did justifie all irregular Transactions in Pulpits, Presses, and otherwise, which they thought would be a means to shelter them while they innovated upon us in matters of Religion also, and proceeded so to Innovate, as to eat out the Core, and power, the heart and life of all Religion, by bringing on us a company of poysonous Popish Ceremonies, and imposing them upon those that were call'd and accounted the Puritans *of the Nation, and professors of Religion among us, driving them to seek their bread in a howling Wildernesse; they were forced to fly into* Holland, New-England, *almost any whither, to find liberty for their Consciences. That if this thing hath been the state and sum of our Quarrel, and of the late ten years Wars, and the good hand of God hath brought this Business thus home unto us, as it is stated in the* Petition and Advice, *then that He and they have all cause to blesse God, and the Nations have cause to blesse him. And if the enjoyment of our present peace and other mens Mercies may be witnesses for God, we feel and we see them every Day. That the greatest Demonstration of his Favor and love appears to us in this, that he hath given us peace, and the blessings of Peace, to wit, the enjoyment of our Liberties civill and Spirituall. That when we were plunged in the midst of our Troubles, it could not be fore-thought that ever the people of God should have had liberty to worship God without fear of Enemies; yet this is the Portion which God hath given us, and he hoped we shall for ever heartily acknowledge it, it being our glory that we have a free possession of the Gospel.*

That notwithstanding this, we are not without the murmurings of many people, who turn all this Grace and Goodnesse into Wormwood, who indeed are disappointed by the Works of God, and those men are of severall ranks and con-

ditions,

ditions, great ones, leſſer ones, men of all ſorts; men that are of the Epiſcopall Spirit, who gave themſelves a fatall blow in this place, when they would needs make a Proteſtation, That no Laws were good which were made by this Houſe, and the Houſe of Commons, in their abſence; and ſo without injury to themſelves, they cut off themſelves. That we have now a Godly Miniſtry, a knowing Miniſtry; ſuch a one, as (without Vanity be it ſpoken) the World hath not the like. Men knowing the things of God, and able to ſearch into the things of God, by that only which can fathome thoſe things in ſome meaſure, to wit, by the Spirit of God. That the reaſon why men ſlip in this age is, becauſe they underſtand not the Works of God, and conſider not the operation of his hands: They conſider not, that God reſiſted, and brake in pieces the powers that were, that men might fear him, might have liberty to do and enjoy all that he had been now ſpeaking of. Thence it is, that men ſlip, and engage themſelves againſt God; and for that very cauſe (as it is in the 28 *Pſalm*) *He ſhall break them down, and not build them up.* That if we would know upon what foundation we ſtand, we ſhould own our foundation from God; he hath ſet us where we are; he hath placed us in the enjoyment of our Civil, and of our Spirituall Liberties. That upon this foundation of a cauſe and Quarrel thus attained, and wherein we are thus eſtated; he told the Parliament he ſhould be glad to lay his bones with theirs, and would have done it with all heartineſſe, and cheerfulneſſe, in the meaneſt capacity that he ever yet was in, to ſerve the Parliament. His Highneſſe concluded, That he had been ſpeaking of but what they had done; and that if God ſhould be pleaſed to make this Meeting happy upon this account, They would be called the bleſſed of the Lord; the Generations to come will bleſſe them, *&c.* That having ſome infirmities upon him, he had not liberty to ſpeak at large, but had deſired an honorable perſon preſent, to diſcourſe a little more particularly what might be more proper for this occaſion, and this meeting. Which particulars were afterwards delivered in a Grave and Eloquent Speech at large, by the Lord *Fiennes*, one of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Great Seal.

Thurſ-

Thurſ. Feb. 4. 1657.

The Houſe of Commons this Morning reſumed the Debate, touching the Appellation of the other Houſe, *viz.* the Houſe of Lords, betwixt ten and eleven his Highneſſe came to the Houſe of Lords, and Commanded the Uſher of the Blake Rod to acquaint the Houſe of Commons, that his Highneſſe was come to the Lords Houſe, and there expected them the Uſher of the Blake Rod being called into the Houſe of Commons, ſignified the ſame accordingly, whereupon the Speaker and the whole Houſe coming into the Lords Houſe, and ſtanding without the Bar, his Highneſſe ſtanding under the cloth of Eſtate, made a Speech to them, wherein he declared ſeverall urgent and weighty reaſons making it neceſſary for him in order to the Publick peace and ſafety, ſo paſſed to an immediate diſſolution of this Parliament, and accordingly his Highneſſe diſſolved the Parliament.

Articles of Peace, treated on by the Commiſſioners of the two Northern Kings of Sweden *and* Denmark, *propoſed and reſolved on*, Feb. 27. S. N.

THERE ſhall be betwixt the two Kings and their Kingdoms an upright eternall peace, all the miſtaken and miſunderſtandings to be removed, and taken away and buried in oblivion, and never remembred any more. II. That no alliance be made with other Potentates, tending to the prejudice of each other. III. That the one ought not to make Alliance, without the knowledge of the other, nor to aſſiſt the enemy without the conſent of each other. IV. That neither party ſhall permit (as much as is poſſible) any Fleet of men of War to paſs the ſound or Belt, coming from an Enemy. V. The Bromberiſh Treaty ſhall be in vigour and force, except in ſuch poynts, which were expreſly excepted againſt in that Treaty. VI. If any Kings, Princes and Potentates will come into this Treaty, they may ſeek for it from theſe Kings, who are ready to imbrace them. VII. All ſuch ſhips as belong to *Sweden* and to the Subjects of the Crown of *Sweden*, are to paſſe the *Horizont* or the *Belt*, without paying of Cuſtom, or without being ſearched, aſſoon as they have ſhewed the Sea paſſe granted at the Cuſtom, houſe of the

King

The most Excellent and Hopefull Prince FREDERICK CHRISTIAN, Heire of Norway, Duke of Holst and Slesvicke. Sonne to the most Illustrious Prince

King of *Denmark*: but in case the Swedish ships have taken in any Forrein Goods, then they are to be dealt with all according to the Tenor of the *Brombergish* Treaty. VIII. The King of *Sweden* for the restitution of such places gotten and taken in this War, is by way of acknowledgment to have for ever the Provinces of *Holland*, *Bleke*, and *Schoneland* and the Island of *Bornholm*, with the adjacent places. *Item*, the Castle *Bahus*; and the Fees belonging, to that Jurisdiction, which formerly did belong to the Crown of *Denmark*. IX. The King of *Denmark* giveth to the Crown of *Sweden* the jurisdiction of *Drontheim* situated in *Norway*, together with all the appurtenances belonging thereunto, and that for ever. X. On the other side, the King of *Sweden* is to restore to the King of *Denmark* all such Territories and strong holds he took in this War, whether they be in *Denmark* or *Norway*, *Slesswick*, *Holstein*, or in the County of *Pinnenburg*, and all the claimes he pretended, in the Dukedom of *Bremen* and the County of *Delmenhorst* and *Ditmarsh*, to renounce them, and resign them to the King of *Denmark* and his Heyres. XI. All prisoners, high and low, what condition soever they are of, are to be set at liberty on both sides, without paying any ransom. XII. The King of *Sweden* is to clear the King of *Denmark* his Countryes, assoon as possibly he may, and to be gone at the furthest on the 12 of *May*; in the interim he is to have quarters, and to keep good order and military discipline.

XIII. All the states, Noble and Ignoble, Spirituall or Clergy and secular men, are to enjoy fully their priviledges in such places, which by way of satisfaction are made over, whether they be in *Denmark* or *Norway*, and the Crown of *Sweden* is rather to enlarge their priviledges then to infringe or diminish them. *Item* they are to enjoy without molestation and hindrance all such Goods which they either purchased lawfully or are fallen to them by inheritance. XIII. The King of *Denmark* is to restore also to the King of *Sweden* all such places he took from him in this War, and the three ships taken from the Swedish in the *Sound* are to be prized, and the value thereof is to be restored to the Crown of *Sweden*. XV. The King of *Denmarke* is to resign to the King of *Sweden* all the claims, which he pretends to any place in the Island *Rugen*. XVI. The King of *Denmark* is to be reconciled with

with the Duke of *Holstein*, upon such tearmes as may stand with justice and equity, and make an agreement answerably. XVII. The Forts and castles, taken by either party, are to be restored, but not any Artillery and Ammunition, and the Subjects of *Denmarke* are to carry the *Swedish* Artillery to such places, as the King of *Sweden* shall appoint. XVIII. Count *Ulefield* is to be restored to his goods, and all his Revenues and charges shall be paid back from that time, as the Commissioners shall determine; His Lady, and Mother in Law, shall have liberty to dwell in *Denmark* where they please; the Fees which he and his Son had, as *Hursholm*, *Moene*, *Hellingen*, and St Johns Cloyster, he is to enjoy again, according to the priviledge which they had there, and his Lady also is to be restored to her due title of Honor. XIX. The published Manifestor of the King of *Denmark* is to be revoked and neither printed nor sold any more. XX. The King of *Denmark* is to let the King of *Sweden* have 2000 Horse, and 2000 Foot.

Whitehall, March 12.

This afternoon, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Councill of the City of *London*, came hither in a Body, to attend his Highnesse; as also the Commanders and Officers of the Army: And being admitted to his presence, his Highnesse was pleased in a Speech at large, to represent unto them the danger, wherein they of the whole City, and the whole Nation, were involved at present, by reason of the new designes of the old Enemy, *Charls Stuart* and his confederates abroad, and his party here at home, who have been at work secretly to imbroil the nation again in Blood, as soon as he should be able to make his intended invasion. His Highnesse also told them, that he knew this to be true; That he knew it by Letters of theirs intercepted, by certain intelligence from abroad of their proceedings, and by information from the mouths of such persons as had been engaged to act with them. He acquainted them likewise, that the Lord of *Ormond* whom some now call the Duke of *Ormond*, in person had been lately here for three weekes together, being come over on purpose to promote the design, by encouraging and engaging as many as he could in and about this City; and that he went away again on Tuesday last. Also, in order to this invasion,

Charls Stuart was waiting in *Flanders*, having about eight thousand Men quartered in severall places near the water side, as at *Bruggas*, *Brussells*, *Ostend*, &c. And that two and twenty hired Ships, were in readinesse to transport them, waiting only for the opportunity of some darke night to slip by our Fleet, which they may the more easily perform, ours being ships of great burthen, drawing much water, and so not able to ride upon the Flats. And therefore seeing a reall danger so near at hand, and that the peace and safety of the City, and the whole Nation is highly concerned in it, he desired the Citizens might be sensible of it, and how much it behoves them to provide for their own and the Nations security. And to that end, his Highnesse recommended to the Lord Major, and the Body of the City, the setling of their *Militia*: and that it might be setled in the hands of Pious and sober men, well affected to the present Government and such as are free from discontent and faction; persons that may carry on the worke with alacrity and discretion; to put the City in a posture of defence, that they may be in a condition to suppresse tumults and insurrections, designed by the Enemies of our Peace and Prosperity. Many other particulars his Highnesse insisted on, to give them an account of the present state of affairs, and of divers past transactions; but having no notes to help my memory, and being afraid lest I may already have fain short in relating the Heads of what was more copiously and much better spoken, I have only this to adde. That the Citizens expressed much chearfulnesse in the presence of his Highnesse, and departed with very great satisfaction.

Whitehall March 27.

These following persons having been lately presented from the City to his Highnesse and the Councill, to be added to the Committee of the *Militia* in *London*, they are accordingly approved: Sir *Thomas Foot* Knight, *William Thomson*, *Walter Biggs*, *John Frederick*, *Tempest Milner*, *Thomas Chaundler*, Aldermen. *Charls Lloyd*, *Theophilus Biddulph*, *William Gower*, Esquires. Mr. *Maurice Gethin*, Mr. *Thomas Stayner*, Mr. *James Edmonds*.

This day a Petition was made of the following Addresse to his Highnesse, and it was presented by the hand of the noble Lord the Lord *Charls Fleetwood*, attended by the Officers of the Army.

T.

To his Highnesse the Lord Protector of the Common-wealth of England, Scotland and Ireland, &c. The Humble Addresse of the Officers of your Highnesse Army.

WE being deeply sensible of the continuall dangers from the common enemy that have attended your Highnesse person, and of the immense weight of businesse for the good of the Nation, that hath lain and still lieth upon you; together with the great opposition from severall sorts of enemies that you have met with, ever since you were pleased to undertake the Government, for the procuring the quiet, and promoting the prosperity of this Common-wealth, do judge it our duty to contribute as much as in us lyeth to strengthen your Highnesse hands, and obviate the designes of your enemies. And therefore do, as one Man, with plainnesse and sincerity of heart, declare unto your Highnesse; That (notwithstanding the base Calumnies and Lies, your and our enemies have cast upon us, and dispersed throughout the whole Nation, That your Army is divided, and much of it from your self) We doe remain, through the mercy of God, firmly united one to another, and all of us to your Highnesse, as our Generall and Chief Magistrate; and hope that God hath so tied love and faithfulness cemented us together, as that neither the subtilty of Satan, nor the malice of crafty and ill-affected men, shall be able to severe us. And we make it our earnest and humble request to your Highnesse, That as a mighty man strengthned by the Lord, you will run and not be weary in that race God hath set you in, till it please the Lord you have fulfilled the great ends of all our former engagements, our civill and spirituall liberty: which we hope is already in a good measure well provided for, by The Humble Petition and advice. And in all your actings tending thereunto, We doe freely and heartily engage (the Lord strengthning us) to stand by your Highnesse with our lives, and shall not be wanting to improve our interest with the Lord, for his gracious and mighty assistance with you, in the further prosecution of the great work he hath called you to.

Charles Fleetwood. William Goffe. John Barkstead. Hewson. Richard Ingoldsby. Thomas Pride. James Berry. Thomas Cooper. Philip Twistleton. Edmund Grisoner. John Disbrow. Henry Ingoldsby. Thomas Talbot. George Saloustan. Thomas Kelsey.

Kelsey. Tobias Bridge. John Nesbourt. William Bastler. Hezekiah Haynes. Edward Wharley. John Clarke. Thomas Sadler. Ralph Cobbet. Edward Salmon. John Child. William Stone. Henry Walwyn. Thomas Mungett.

By the Committee for the affairs of the poor Protestants in the Valleyes of Piedmont.

THE All-wise and Holy God, whose wayes of Providence are alwayes righteous, though often secret and unsearchable, hath made it the constant lot and portion of his people in this World, to follow the Lord in bearing his Cross, and suffering persecutions, thereby holding forth and verifying that irreconcileable Enmity between the seed of the Woman, and the seed of the Serpent, which was visible betimes in the Blood shed of righteous Abel, whom Cain (though his Brother) slew, being of the wicked one, yea and for this cause, for that his own works were evill, and his Brothers good. Thus they that are born after the flesh, persecute them that are born after the Spirit to this day, and so will do while the World lasteth. In which Cause and Quarrell the Lord hath very many glorious ends. But scarcely have any sorts of the Churches Enemies more clearly followed the pernicious wayes of *Cain* herein, than hath the Anti-Christian Faction of *Rome* done, that Mother of Harlots and abominations, whose garments are died red with the blood of Saints, which they have alwayes cruelly shed, and made themselves drunk with, even the blood of those holy Followers of the Lamb, chiefly who would not receive Antichrists mark, nor worship his Image, nor drink of the Golden Cup of his Fornications, but rather come out from them, and witnesse against them, though they did it in sack-cloth, and were slain for it. Among those chosen and faithfull Witnesses the Lord seemed very signally to have raised up those Christians, who (though dispersed in divers Countreyes) have been commonly known by the name of *Waldenses*, who for some Centuries of years have lyed among their enemies as Lambs among Wolves, to bear their Testimony for the truth of Christ, against the Apostacies and Blasphemies of *Rome*, for which they have been killed all the day long, and appointed as sheep for the slaughter. Nevertheless the Lord Jehovah great Shepheard of the sheep, hath made their blood precious, to become a constant seed of faithfull and Valiant witnesses

nesses for him; which is indeed, the more marvellous in our eyes, that this Bush hath so long burned, and is not yet consumed. This little flock and remnant which the Lord hath left and reserved, are scattered in the *Valleys of Piedmont*, of whose tragicall sufferings we have not long since heard, and have drawn forth our bowels to them, whereof a very faithfull accompt is given to the World, both for satisfaction of Brethren and Friends, and for stopping the mouthes of all Calumnies. The other part of this poor, yet precious Remnant hath been dispersed in the Kingdoms of *Bohemia* and *Poland*, whose sufferings, together with the Lords signall providences about them have been very eminent and remarkable, as hath been made appear unto us by three godly persons, delegated by those persecuted Churches, which are now the sad Monuments of their Enemies rage, and of the Lords sparing Mercies. These have made their addresses to his Highness the Lord Protector by Petition, declaring the deplorable estate wherein this persecuted Remnant now lieth, and with loud cryes importuning the Christian Bowells and Bounty of this Nation, which cannot but be moved to mourn over them, and to shew mercy to them. And indeed upon a due sense and consideration of this lamentable subject, even common humanity, but much more christian charity should provoke us to a fellow feeling of their present distressed condition. These sometimes flourishing churches, where by degrees worn out by the constant undermining and open out rages of the Antichristian party, being first driven out of *Bohemia* into *Poland*, then after their taking root and spreading in *Poland* unto a numerous company, were forced out of the chief Cities there, and now at last by the Jebusited and inraged Polish Army persecuted in their few hiding places, with fire and sword. Their Ministers were tortured to death by most exquisite and unheard of Barbarism, by cutting out of the tongues of some, pulling out the eyes, and cruelly mangling the Bodies of others; nor did their rage and Brutish Cruelty reach only to Ministers, but to others, yea even to women and young children, whose heads they cut off, and them at their dead mothers breasts. Nay, their rage broke out, not only upon the living (not one of whom they spared that fell into their hands) but also upon the dead, plucking the bodies of honorable persons and others out of the graves, tearing them to pieces, and exposing them to publick scorn.

But

But the chief Eye-sore and object of their Fury was the City of Lenta, which (after plundering and murthering all whom they found therein) they burned to Ashes; and laid the Inhabitants only (the Lord in his mercy among a thousand of the City of their enemies at preaching March, the 23. 1633.) Two parts of the Inhabitants (being three famous Churches) saved themselves by flight, and are now wandring up and down in Silesia, the Marquisate of Brandenburg, Lusatia and Hungary, poore destitute, afflicted and tormented: the nakedness and the Councell hauing referred unto this Committee the Testimonials and Petitions sent by the said Churches; We finding upon examination thereof, their case to be thus deplorable, which is more at large stated and declared in their own Narrative, have caused the said Narrative to be translated, and herewith publisht, thereby to stir up the Lords people in these Nations to pitties bowels of mercies and these their exiled and distressed brethren, refreshing their hearts by your love, and the tokens of it in a cheerfull and liberall supply; which will not only preserve this holy seed from perishing, that hath a blessing in it, but also re-hold among them the Purity of Religion and power of the Gospel. The rather considering the present freedome from their Popish enemies, we the people of these Nations do by the blessing of the Lord enjoy: the consideration whereof, we hope the more comfortably hope for, by how much our compassions are more freely extended to those in misery. And if a cup of cold water given to one disciple, as such shall not lose its reward; how much more when a bountifull relief is given to more then five thousand disciples? Which we should be the more forward to administer towards them, acknowledging they have received much confirmation in the Religion for which they suffer, by light received from our Countryman John Wicklif, that famous instrument of Christs against Antichrist, even in the darkest times of Popery. And I doubt not but that God who hath farely opened your bowels to so large and copious a Contribution towards the perfecting Translation at Pindsand, for which many Thanksgivings have been made to God by some, that it will again draw out your hearts upon this like sad occasion, to the like bountifull liberality. It being our duty so cast our bread upon the waters, and to give a portion to five and also to seven, not being weary of well-doing, because in due time we shall reap if we faint not. Considering also how bountifully it is to be given, and to lay out our selves upon such occasions; we commend it to you as the work of God accompanied with his own power, as like stand upon us to inlarge our selves in this ministration, and withall to pour out our hearts by faith and prayers that the Lord would yet please to raise up Sion upon the ruines of Babylon, hastening his work, and blessing means to it.

John Trevor.	*Thomas Thinne.*	*Philip Wye.*
Christopher Parke.	*Joseph Caryll.*	*Will. Gouge.*
Will. Pursley.	*John Owen.*	*Edward Calamy.*
Edward Corbet.	*Will. Jenkyn.*	

A Breviate of the impeachment of high Treason exhibited by Mr. Attorney Generall against *John Hewet*, Doctor of Divinity, consisting of these heads.

1. *That to imbroyl the Commonwealth in new and intestine troubles, and to stir up Sedition and Rebellion within the Nation; He, together with others, Traiterously and Maliciously raised force, and levied war against his highnes, and the government, to subvert and alter the same.* 2. *That he traiterously declared, published, and promoted* Charls Stuart. *Eldest Son of the late King* Charls, *to be King of* England, Scotland, *and* Ireland, *&c.* 3. *That he held correspondence with the said* Charls Stuart. *And declared the same by these open deeds.* I. *By conferring with one* Trelawney, Jo. Stapely, *and* Henry Mallory, *how to effect the same.* II. *By appoynting places of meeting to consult for effecting the same.* III. *By encouraging* Stapely *and Mallory thereunto.* IV. *By delivering Commissions to several persons in the Name of, and as from the said* Charls Stuart, *concerning the raising of forces, and leavying the power aforesaid, against his highnesse and the Government, and this contrary to the statute in that case made and provided.*

The substance of Sir Henry Slingsby's speech, at *Tower-Hill*, June 8. 1658.

THat he stood condemned by the court of justice as contriving and endeavoring to withdraw divers officers of the garison of *Kingston upon* Hull from their duty, and perswading them to a surrendring and yeelding up of that Garison, and one that held correspondence with some beyond Sea to that end. That it was true, he had conference upon that account with the officers of that Garison; and that he gave Major *Waterhouse* a commission signed *Charls R.* but that it was but an old one that had lain by him, though he thought fit to make use of it to the Major. Many passages he said there were which he would not insist on, That some friends of his had made application to his Highnes for the saving of his life, but it seemes it was thought fit not to be granted, &c. and therefore he submitted and was ready to dye, *&c.*

He spake but low, and very little, and kept himselfe in a very even temper, both in words and behaviour. Then addressing himselfe againe to his friends, he called for the executioner, who having received his reward by the hand of a friend, came to him, placed the block in the middle of the Scaffold, which Sir *Henry* beheld with his armes folded, and a setled countenance; an officer standing by with the Ax. Then the prisoner declaring he had no more to say, stripped himselfe. Before he put off his band, he desired a friend standing by, to take off a Ring which hung in his Bandstring, 'twas in the form, and about the breadth of an ordinary seal; but instead of a seale engraven, it had the Picture of the late King done in little and very exactly. When the Gentleman had taken it off, he said these words to him, *Pray give this to Harry.* His doublet being off, he

kneel'd down before the block, and lifting up his hands as before, he again prayed privately to himself, but was very short. Then rising up, and embracing his friends one after another, tooke his leave of them all. After this kneeling down, and placing his neck upon the block, the executioner struck off his head at one blow. The Head was immediately taken off the Scaffold, and put in a black Scarff, the Body into the Coffin, and the Head with it; which being nailed up, and covered, was conveyed off the Scaffold into a Herse drawn by six horses, which stood ready to receive it.

The sum of Doctor Hewet's *Speech* on the Scaffold;

Viz. That he had never been in such a Pulpit as this was; and that he came thither, within a few minutes to suffer death for the Truth, and to bear testimony thereto, according to that saying of our blessed Lord and Saviour, For this end was I born, and for this end came I into the world, to bear witnesse to the Truth. And that in two respects; First, as a Clergy-man; and secondly, as a Member of the community in which he lived. As a Clergy-man, he blessed God that had called him to the office of the Ministry, though unworthy; and that he had been baptized into the true faith and doctrine of the Gospel, and thereby made a member of the Catholique Church, especially of that part of it, the Church of *England*, which he looked upon as the purest for sound doctrine and orderly discipline, of any in the christian world; and disowned all others walking contrary thereunto. [*Here the Reader is to observe, that the Doctor was not questioned for any poynt of* Faith *he held, but for being a* Traitor; *and so he dyed not for* truth, *but for* Treason.] In the second place, as one of the community or civill state, he looked upon himselfe as borne a free Englishman, and in that capacity had a right to the Liberties and priviledges of this Land, and to the Laws thereof. Here he tooke occasion to speake of passages at his tryall before the Court of Justice, saying that having been advised by persons learned in the Law, and being furnished with some books of Law cases and reports, he was thereby instructed to make severall demands in court; as that he might be satisfied about the jurisdiction of the court; then that he might have counsel allowed; afterwards being told in court that they were to try him in matter of fact, to which he ought first to plead; he in the next place said he desired that the matter might be heard by the Judges, and thereupon appealed to them; which would not be admitted; he being told the court had a full Jurisdiction by Act of Parliament; That he had alwayes insisted that he might have a Jury to be tryed by, but that was not granted him, but the court being erected according to Act of Parliament; they supplyed a Jury. These things he insisted on as the Rights and Priviledges of an English man, and being denied him, he thereupon refused to plead.

that

That the Preſident of the Court, did indeed read the Clauſe in the Act, which declared, That in caſe he ſtood mute, he muſt be taken as guilty upon default of anſwer; and that he having made three defaults, was at laſt taken from the bar, then when he intended to have pleaded. [*One would wonder ſuch words ſhould proceed from a dying man, whereas all perſons preſent, and at his tryall, do know that the Court had patience with him ſome hours, and in a great deale of tenderneſſe towards him, cauſed the Clauſe in the Act which concerns default of anſwer to be read to him ſeveral times, and to the very laſt adviſed him to plead, but he ſtill refuſed, and never uttered ſo much as one Syllable that he would plead.*]

That he ſaid, he the next morning made application to the Court, ſitting in the Painted Chamber, by Petition, that he might have liberty to plead; which being preſented, and found to be defective as to the due Title, it was laid aſide: Then another petition was drawn up, with the Title amended, which himſelfe

S^r. Hen. Slingſby, & D^r. Hewet *Beheaded at Tower-Hill. June the 8th. 1658:* Col. Aſhton. & John Betteley *hanged Drawne & quartred.* Aſhton *at* Mark-Lane *end & other in Cheap-ſide*

ſubſcribed, but that the return made to this, was, That he ſhould have his anſwer in Court: Which anſwer was, that Sentence of condemnation which brought him to this place; and that being now to dye, he might ſay, *He was to dye the Martyr of the People*, and that he did from his very ſoule freely forgive thoſe that were the occaſion of his death.

[*Here I cannot but obſerve, that this dying mans Charity was greater then his memory; becauſe, what he ſayes here, claſhes with what he ſaid before, it appearing by his own very words, That if he were a Martyr for the people, it was*

much against his will; seeing a little before, he tells us, he would have pleaded to the Court, and so have owned their jurisdiction; and that if the owning of them had been to have given up the rights of the people: It seems by his own confession here, he would have done it, in hope to have escaped this kinde of Martyrdome, as he calls it] Then he proceeded to this effect. That having declared what passed upon his tryall in Court, he would next proceed to cleere himselfe of some imputations laid upon him: one whereof was, That he was one engaged with those, who were said to have designed the firing of the City: to this he protested, That had he been engaged amongst such persons that should have intended such a horrid businesse, he would have been the first that should have discovered them. Another was, That it was reported he should entertain the Duke or Marquis of *Ormond*, and harbored him in his house, when lately here in England: to which he protested, That (to his best remembrance he never saw his person. A third was, that it was reported he should be preaching at St. *Gregories* one Sunday, and that the next after, being absent, he should be at *Brudges* in *Flanders*, and there have communication with him whom he called the King, and kiss his hand: In answer to this he said, That for these three yeares past, he had not been threescore miles from this City, and I am sure said he, that *Brudges* in *Flanders* is a great deale farther.

[*This pains the Doctor might have spared, seeing none of the particulars he was pleased to dilate upon, were ever charged upon him by any Authority, but it is very observable, that in all his discourse upon the Scaffold, he never made any protestation to declare his innocency, concerning the matters charged in Court against him: It being a time (he thought) wherein he might make more bold to straine his Oratory then his conscience, and yet sure, that was no time to stand confuting the Tattles of the Town.*]

In conclusion he said, That having now spoken to the people, he would also pray for them, and blesse them in the name of the Lord: and so kneeling in their view, he made a long prayer, (the three Ministers kneeling behind him) which seemed by the contexture of it, to have been penned on purpose for the occasion; because of the very many passages of the Common Prayer Book, that were interwoven in it. His prayer consisted of severall parts.

After which the Executioner asking him if he were ready, he answered *Yea*, and his head was severed from his body at one blow and a little rase of the Ax upon a small piece of the skin. His head also was put up into a scarf, and with his body put up into a coffin, which stood ready on the Scaffold.

A Breviate of the charge of High treason exhibited against Sumner, *and the rest, for plotting, contriving, and endeavouring, together with* John Hewet, *late of* London, *Doctor of Divinity, deceased*, Henry, Mallery, *late of* London, *Gentleman*, Hartgil Baron, Francis Manfel, *and other false Traytors and enemies to his highneſſe and this Commonwealth.*

1. TO levy warre and raiſe force againſt his higheneſſe, and the Commonwealth. 2. For declaring, and promoting *Charls Stuart* to be King of England. For holding intelligence with *Charls Stuart*. And they declared theſe Treaſons by ſeveral overt acts. I. By appointing ſeveral places of Meeting. II. By conferring amongſt themſelves and others their complices, how to effect their ſaid Treaſons. III. By deſigning to fire the City of London, or ſome part thereof. IV. By providing and furniſhing themſelves with barrels of Powder, and other habiliments of War. V. By delivering commiſſion in the name of, and as from *Charls Stuart*. VI. By appoynting ſeveral Officers of War. And this againſt the forme of the Statute in that caſe made and provided.

London, July 17.

This morning between nine and ten of the Clock, *Col. Aſton*, who was by the Court of Juſtice ſentenced to ſuffer death as this day, was accordingly conveyed in a Sled from Newgate, drawn with four horſes (Dr. Warmiſtry ſitting in the Sled with him) to Tower-ſtreet, over againſt Marke lane end; where a Gibbet was erected, being come to the place of Execution and taken off the Sled, at his going up the Ladder, he deſired Dr. *Warmiſtry* to pray with him. And juſt as he was going up the Ladder, the doctor uſed theſe following words to him: [Almighty God who is a ſtrong Tower, be with thee, and make thee know and feele, that there is no other name under heaven, whereby to attaine everlaſting life, but by the name of Jeſus. The bleſſing of God the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghoſt be with you hence forth and for ever Amen.]

When he was upon the Ladder, he ſpake thus. *Aſton.* I hope I ſee my Lord and Saviour Jeſus Chriſt. Dr. *Warmiſtry.* I hope ſo (ſayes the Dr.) paſſe on from the croſſe to the Crown. Remember who went before you.

Aſton. I am brought here to a ſhamefull death. I am an Engliſh man born, and (as many know) a Gentleman born; I am brought here by occaſion of two fellows that corrupted me, namely, *Topham* and *Langhorn*, who were the men that brought me acquainted with one *Manley*. And *Manley* and the reſt told me they would raiſe a Regiment for me, and then I told them I would command it. I was drawn into the buſineſſe. And now I am brought here for

for my former sins; God hath delivered me severall times from severall judgments; he hath visited me at this time, because I slighted, and did not follow that Repentance that I promised. Therefore I desire all protestants to leave off their sins for Christ his sake, and become new men, for it is that that brings all men to ruine; I beseech God of mercy have mercy upon my soule, Lord God, I come to thee, Lord the Father of heaven have mercy upon me, O God the Son Redeemer of the World have mercy upon me. O God the Holy Ghost, proceeding from the Father and the Son, have mercy upon me. Remember not my offences, but spare me, good Lord God. I beseech thee spare thy servant whom thou hast redeemed, for thy dear Sons sake. I have no more to say, but desire the prayers of all good people. *D Ector.* One word, remember that saying of the Psalmist, *Thou shalt answer for me O Lord.*

Ashton. The Executioner asking him, if he had any more to say, he answered, No. But concluded thus; *I commit my spirit into thy hands O God; the Lord have mercy upon my soul.* Which being said, the Executioner turned him off the Ladder, and afterwards being cut down, he ripped up his belly, tooke out the bowels, and burnt them in a fire ready prepared upon the place. Then his head was cut off, and his body divided into four Quarters.

Execution being done upon Colonel *Ashton*, and his Quarters conveyed away in a Basket upon a Cart, to *Newgate*; The Sheriffs officers went to the Tower, to fetch *John Betteley* to his Execution, (who was likewise drawn upon the same sled) into Cheapside; (where formerly the Crosse stood) where was likewise a Gibbet erected.

The manner of the execution of John Betteley *in Cheapside.*

Being come to the Gibbet on a Sled with a Minister, the Minister read, and the people sung with him a Psalm beginning thus, *O Lord consider my distress* &c

Betteley. *I trust in him that he will certainly save me.* Then he went up the Ladder. His confession followeth.

LOrd receive my Soul, and be mercifull to me: I commit my Soule into Almighty Gods hands; for he is my Protector and Redeemer. I am not ashamed to live nor afraid to dye; for, my conversation hath been such, in Christ Jesus I hope I shall find mercy. As concerning them that are my enemies, I pray God forgive them their sins, I freely forgive them all that have done me wrong. As for the late Plot, I was never but once in company with them concerned therein: I did know of such a thing, but deny that I acted therein. Shall I damne my soule at this instant? I will speake the truth. I doe acknowledge I offended God in it, and wronged this Nation in hearing it, and not discovering it. One *Brandon* that was one of them, drew

me

me into the buſineſſe, and his man. I carrying worke to him, could not refraine his houſe, he ſo often inticed me thereto, and would not let me alone, till he had got me into a houſe where we dranke together. I have no more to ſay as to the plot, but deſire mercy from God. Having thus done, the Executioner turned him off, and the reſt of the Sentence was executed upon him, as before upon Col. *Aſhton*, and his Head and Quarters were conveyed alſo to *Newgate*.

As for the third man, *Fryer*, who was to have been executed this day in *Smithfield*, he was drawn on a Sled alſo from the Tower in the afternoone to *Smithfield*, where after he had performed his Devotions, being upon the ladder, and the Executioner ready to turn him off, a Reprieve came, and he was carried back againe to the Tower by the Officers in a Coach.

Articles of ſurrender of *Dunkerke*, *June* 20. 1658.

1. That the Town ſhould be yeelded up, with all their great guns, their ſtores of victual, Magazins of arms, and ammunition, without any imbeſilment 2. That all Officers and Soldiers ſhould have liberty to march out with their Arms, Drums beating, Colours flying, two pieces of Ordnance, and their baggage. 3. That they ſhould have the liberty to march with a convoy to conduct them to St. Omers. 4. That the inhabitants ſhould remain indemnified in their perſons & goods, & enjoying their former cuſtome & priviledges for 2 years, & not be moleſted touching the exerciſe of their Religion. Hereubon they accordingly marched out on Tueſday the 25 inſtant, being 1000 horſe and foot, and 700 more that were wounded men, and at the ſame time the beſiegers entred into the Town; the King himſelfe alſo in perſon, with the Cardinal, and the Lord General *Lockhart*: And his Majeſty, deſirous to give due teſtimonyes of reall friendſhip and good correſpondence with England, put the Town into the poſſeſſion of my Lord *Lockhart*: on the behalfe of his highneſſe the Protector, our Engliſh being entred in here for that purpoſe, and more we expect for the preſerving it in our hands. This will (we ſuppoſe) be acceptable news to the Merchants who have formerly ſuffered ſo much by this place, the obtaining whereof muſt be attributed (next under God) to the prudence of his highneſſe, and to that happy ſucceſſe wherewith it pleaſeth the moſt High to follow him in all his enterprizes and Actions, whereas on the otherſide it is obſerved, that nothing but miſchiefe and misfortune hath accompanyed the Spaniard in this Country, ever ſince he gave entertainment to, and joyned Intereſt with that Family, which hath a fate entailed upon it, ſufficient to ſinke whole Kingdomes, as hitherto it hath done, and ruined likewiſe all its particular followers and partakers. Which was alſo moſt

obſerva-

observable even in the late victory, wherein the deadliest storm fell upon the Regiment of *Charls* and his Brother, so that very few or none of them escaped with their lives. The French Army is since marched to Bergen: but what they have done, or will doe there, we yet here not. The Spaniard left behind in this Town about one hundred and forty great guns, all brasse, except 7 or 8

An Oath to be administred to the Inhabitants of *Dunkirke* was passed by the Councill, being as followeth, *vix.*

I. A. B. *Do in the presence and by the name of Almighty God, promise and sweare, that from hence forth I shall beare faith and true Allegiance, and shall be true and faithfull unto* Oliver *now* Lord Protector *of the Commonwealth of* England, Scotland *and* Ireland, *and the Dominions and Territories thereunto belonging, and his Successors, as chiefe Magistrate thereof, and shall not design, Contrive or Attempt any thing against the person or Authority of the* Lord Protector, *or against the safety, just defence, or necessary preservation of this Town or place of* Dunkirk, *in and for its safety, defence and preservation, under the Government of the* Lord Protector *and his successors, against all Conspiracies and attempts whatsoever; and will doe my best endevor to make known and disclose unto the* Protector *and his successors, or the Commander in chiefe in this place, under his said Highnesse for the time being, all Treasons and Traiterous Conspiracies which I shall know or hear of to be against his Person or Authority, or against the safety of this Town or place of* Dunkirke, *or for the betraying of it into the hands of any other persons, or that tends to the withdrawing of any the persons or people in it from their fidelity to the* Lord Protector *or to his Government.*

FINIS.

Oliver Cromwell L. P.tor of Engd. Scotd. and Ierld. borne at Huntington of the name of Williams of Glamorgan and by K: H: 8. changed into Cromwell— was educated in Cambridge afterward of Lincons Inn at the begining of the warres Cp: of a Troop of Horse raised at his owne charge and by the Parla.mt made Coriander in cheefe reduced Ierld. and South wales overthrew D: Hambletons Army the Kerkes Army at Dunbar reduced all Scotland defeted Ch. Stewards Army at Woster he had two Sons L.d Richard Protector in his fathers roome L.d Henery now L.d Deputy of Ierld. and 4: daughters L.dy Bridget first married L: Ierton afterward L.t C: Fleetwod L.dy Elizabeth married L: Clapole L.dy Mary married L.d Viscount Faucombrige L.dy Francis married the R.t Ho.ble Rob: Rich Grandchild to the Ho.ble E: of Warwick was declared L: P.r of Engd. Scotd. and Ird. 16: of decemb: 1653. died 3. Sep: 1658. after 14. dayes sickneſse of an ague with great assurance and serenitie of minde peaceablely in his bed. Natus. 15. Ap: 1599.

Dunkerke in Flanders surrendred to him 20.th of June. 1658.